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**—Edition—**



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# LABOR CLARION

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Labor Council

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# BROWN-FORMAN

IS PROUD OF ITS  
FRIENDSHIP WITH  
ORGANIZED LABOR

Reprint from  
THE JOURNAL OF LABOR  
Louisville, Kentucky  
September 5, 1936

Working men in the past have often been at a loss to know just who are the friends of labor, and consequently have been unable to ascertain which concerns are entitled to their patronage. The movement which has been started to throw the combined support of organized labor to those firms and individuals that are known to be friendly in their attitude, is a result of this need.

In compiling such a list for their guidance throughout the coming year, the committee appointed for the purpose has eliminated all firms where the least objection could be made, and the list thus presented embraces only those who are entitled to receive this patronage and support.

A most prominent name on this Friendly List is that of the well-known Brown-Forman Distillery Co., Inc., located at 1908 Howard Street, Louisville, Ky., distillers of High-Grade Superior Quality Whiskies, made under strictly sanitary conditions, and from the best materials obtainable, and the demand for their products is growing day by day, which is proven by the fact that they are building a fifty thousand barrel, reinforced concrete warehouse entirely fireproof, and at a cost of approximately \$225,000.00. The labor to be used in this construction will be organized labor.

This concern has treated the great question of labor with the utmost fairness and consideration. At all times has their attitude been reasonable and fair. On many occasions it has been demonstrated that they are interested in the welfare and advancement of the wage-earners. In recognition of this existing good-will, this enterprising concern receives a unanimous endorsement to extend throughout the coming year.

Always demand Brown-Forman brands and feel like a 2-year-old.

Brown-Forman Distillery Co., distillers of finest Bourbon Whisky in Kentucky since 1870, has enjoyed a long and unbroken record of friendship and mutually advantageous relations with Organized Labor.

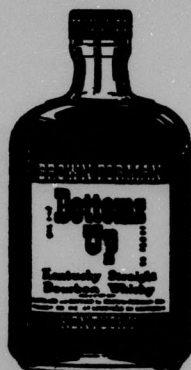
## Distillers of OLD FORESTER

Aged 4 years 100 Proof  
Bottled in Bond under  
U. S. Gov't Supervision

Everyone knows and appreciates OLD FORESTER—but not all can afford it. In recognition of this BROWN-FORMAN bottles its famous Bourbon at ages ranging from 12 months to 2 years.



KING OF KENTUCKY  
Aged 12 months  
86 Proof



BOTTOMS UP  
Aged 18 months  
90 Proof



EARLY TIMES  
Aged 2 years  
90 Proof

And at your favorite Bar or Tavern ask for KING SPECIAL or BROWN-FORMAN SELECT

## BROWN-FORMAN DISTILLERY CO.

AT LOUISVILLE IN KENTUCKY SINCE 1870

# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXXVI

SAN FRANCISCO, FEBRUARY 5, 1937

No. 1

## Maritime Strikers Expected to Ratify Agreements

WHEN it was announced late last week that a tentative agreement between the International Longshoremen's Association and the Coast Shippers' Committee had been arrived at, thus removing the last obstacle in the way of a resumption of work in the shipping industry which had been at a standstill for nearly fourteen weeks, there were those who were skeptical.

So many times had it been rumored that the strike would be settled within "the next twenty-four hours," only to be followed by the report that the negotiations had again been fruitless, that few were inclined to credit the news that the termination of the long-drawn-out struggle was in sight.

But with the announcement came news that the vote of the forty thousand members of the Maritime Federation was to be taken immediately on ratification of the various agreements with the seven unions concerned—the Marine Firemen, Masters, Mates and Pilots, Sailors' Union of the Pacific, Marine Engineers, Marine Cooks and Stewards, International Longshoremen's Association and American Radio Telegraphists' Association.

### Better Conditions Promised

Both unions and shipowners claim that the agreements on which the unions are voting promise better conditions in the maritime industry.

Six unions, all except longshoremen, obtained wage increases. Longshoremen, retaining the pre-strike wage, won recognition of the right of a stevedore gang to work a job at straight time for six hours, then go into overtime pay. Employers agreed not to ask for relief or swing gangs in such situations.

With the exception of cooks and stewards on passenger lines, all the maritime unions won establishment of a working day of eight hours or less. All obtained control of the hiring halls, from which men are dispatched to work.

The proposed agreements provides for "port committees," Assistant Labor Secretary McGrady's plan for settling employer-employee disputes, which often had resulted in spasmodic strikes during the existence of the 1934 award.

Employers retained the right to select licensed officers on their vessels. Masters, mates and pilots and engineers may be chosen without compulsory preference for union men.

### Expect Confirmation of Agreements

The balloting on the various agreements commenced on Sunday last, with the Marine Firemen leading off. The other unions went to the polls commencing at 8 a. m. Monday. Balloting also was in progress at all other Pacific Coast ports.

All ballots were to be in the San Francisco office of the Maritime Federation of the Pacific Coast by noon Wednesday, and with union leaders predicting a majority vote in favor of peace, shipping companies were busy with last-minute preparations to get work started by Thursday, if possible.

San Francisco was the hub of the voting, conducted by the seven unions individually, but to be tabulated as a popular vote of the Maritime Federation of the Pacific. Ballot forms were telegraphed or air-mailed from here to other West Coast ports.

It was announced that returns from the voting would not be made public until all ballots had been counted and certified at Federation headquarters. Confidence was expressed by leaders of the waterfront

unions that the agreements would be ratified by an overwhelming vote.

Pickets were being maintained as usual on the waterfront, and will be on duty until the ratification of the various agreements is announced.

### Machinists' and Tugboat Strikes

All will not be peaceful on the waterfront, however, until two other serious controversies are adjusted—those between the Machinists' Union and the Pacific Coast Dry Dock Association, and of the Inlandboatmen's Union and the operators of tugboats. Both of these unions are on strike, and negotiations for settlements of the controversies have so far been fruitless.

San Francisco harbor drydocks now are effectively blocked to ships by the machinists' strike. Harry Hook, president of the Machinists' Union, said maritime union men will not move vessels to drydock until the machinists' strike is settled. He said he hoped for quick settlement.

Threatening peace, too, was the strike of the Bargemen's Union against the Crowley Company. Charles Delaney, union president, reported the men, who have been on strike since the start of the maritime walkout, offered arbitration, but that the management refused. The men were employed on barges operating between river points and the bay.

### Seamen's Discharge Books

Another tense situation which is causing anxiety is the threat of seamen to refuse to sail if forced to take out government continuous discharge books, but union leaders felt confident enforcement of this phase of the Copeland Safety-at-Sea Act would be delayed so that union spokesmen could voice their opposition to the books before Congress.

The law requires the shipowners to man their vessels exclusively with seamen holding the books.

In this controversy shipowners are bystanders. It will be up to the federal government either to enforce the discharge book system, modify it to appease seamen or force ships to stop operating.

Another federal shipping activity was to begin at 10 a. m. Wednesday in San Francisco and other seaport cities, when the Maritime Commission opens hearings on working conditions on vessels whose owners will claim supporting government subsidies, replacing mail contracts.

### Discharge Book Clause Suspended

Members of the maritime unions which have been opposing the continuous discharge books for seamen, which they have termed "fink books," were successful last week in having provisions of the Copeland Act providing for use of the objectionable certificates suspended until March 26. Notification to that effect was received from both the secretary of labor and the secretary of commerce.

Executives of the bay area acted in harmony with maritime union members last week in asking suspension of the provisions of the law until the unions could be heard in opposition thereto. The telegram making the request was signed by Mayor Rossi of San Francisco, City Manager Thompson of Berkeley and City Manager Hassler of Oakland, and was forwarded to Washington authorities. It requested delay until Congress can act on the Sirovich amendment to the Copeland Act, which it is understood will remove certain of the workers' objections to the law.

# Operation of the International Labor Office at Geneva

THE International Labor Office, whose headquarters are in Geneva, Switzerland, is designated by its advocates and friends as "a world labor parliament." By those facetiously inclined, mayhap too practically minded, or insufficiently informed, it is "the international debating society." To just what extent its activities to the present date or claims therefor have actually reached down and lifted up the individual worker in any of its constituent countries is perhaps little known to the average person. However, a more or less brief statement as to its general purposes and internal organization may prove of interest.

The "I. L. O." was set up in 1919, following the world war, as "a mechanism for securing peace among nations through the establishment of social justice." It is an association of nations, and not a trade union body as such. Claim is made that its spirit and purpose are in conformity with an action and resolution of the 1914 convention of the American Federation of Labor.

## Purposes Cover an Extensive Social Program

To the end of achieving social justice as a foundation for world peace two principles were laid down in the constitution of the I. L. O.—first, that labor should be regarded not as a commodity but as human beings and, second, the right of free association and collective bargaining. In addition, certain definite protective measures were recommended as necessary in the interest of justice, humanity and peace. These include regulation of hours of work, including a maximum working day and week; regulation of the labor supply; prevention of unemployment; provision of a living wage; protection of workers against disease, old age and accident; protection of women and children, and protection of the interests of workers when employed in countries other than their own. Later years have seen the program expanded to give consideration to questions of credit expansion, public works and housing, social insurance, and improving levels of nutrition and conditions of public health.

Through the process of voluntary co-operation, the I. L. O. purposes the orderly redistribution of the fruits of mass production in the interest of social justice and ultimate world peace. The policy of the organization is declared to be strictly non-political and economically non-partisan.

Sixty-two nations participate through membership in the work of the I. L. O. The United States became a member in August, 1934, on the authority of a joint resolution of the United States Congress. This was in conformity with previous actions of the United States government, which has accepted full participation in more than sixty international associations, beginning in 1865. In the case of the United States the government sent two delegations of observers to the conferences of 1933 and 1934.

## Worker, Employer and Government Representatives

The International Labor Office is composed of three parts—(1) the International Labor Conference, (2) the Governing Body, and (3) the International Labor Office.

The Conference is the "congress" of the organization. There representatives of workers, employers and governments meet at least once in each year, special conferences sometimes being held in the interim. Each member country sends one delegate representing workers, one representing employers, and two representing the government. Non-voting technical advisers accompany each delegation. Worker and employer delegates are selected by their most representative organization in each country, United States delegates having been chosen by the American Federation of Labor and the Chamber of Commerce respectively.

The work of the annual Conference is (1) to consider the annual report of the director of the International Labor Office dealing with world conditions affecting labor and industry; (2) to discuss and pass upon labor treaties (conventions) and recommendations submitted for its consideration.

## A. F. of L. President on Governing Body

The Governing Body is the "board of directors" of the I. L. O. It consists of thirty-two persons, sixteen representing governments, eight

representing workers and eight representing employers. The main duties of the Governing Body are to elect the director of the Office, to vote the budget, and to propose the agenda for the next Conference.

The representative of American labor upon the Governing Body is President William Green of the American Federation of Labor. Being unable to attend the meetings held in Geneva, on account of the distance, he has each time sent a prominent labor representative as his substitute.

The International Labor Office is the "staff" of the Director (Harold Butler of England is the incumbent), and is composed of more than 400 executives, research workers and experts from about forty different countries, engaged chiefly in collecting and preparing for publication data on labor and industrial subjects from all countries. The organization is supported by contributions from member nations, payment being agreed to on the basis of relative industrial importance.

## Organization's Method of Procedure

The I. L. O. attempts to establish minimum labor standards of various kinds as between the nations by means of labor treaties known as "Conventions." Draft conventions dealing with labor standards are presented to an International Labor Conference. If approved by a two-thirds majority of the representative members it becomes the duty of all member governments to submit the draft convention to their treaty-making authorities. With regard to these treaties, member governments may take one of several courses—(1) ratify immediately, (2) promise to ratify if and when certain specified countries also ratify, and (3) refuse to ratify. Whatever course is taken at a given time, the treaties remain permanently open to full ratification at a later date. Conventions become effective when they have received the number of ratifications stated in the treaty as necessary to render it operative. Ratification carries with it the obligation of a nation to make the provisions of the treaty effective by means of legislation or otherwise, and to establish similar conditions in colonies or dependencies.

Literature from the organization announces that to date over fifty conventions dealing with such subjects as hours of work, minimum wage, child labor, vacations with pay, workmen's compensation, unemployment compensation and social insurance of different kinds have been adopted by the Conference. During the last three years these treaties have been ratified at a rate of about fifty annually. In addition, over fifty recommendations, supplementing and enlarging the treaties, have been adopted by the Conference. The exact text, nature or practical importance of these actions is not stated.

There is published annually the I. L. O. Yearbook (\$2.75) and the Yearbook of Labor Statistics (\$1.50). These, and detailed information concerning work of the I. L. O., may be obtained from its branch office, 734 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

## Early Coast Lighthouses Built Too High

On the Pacific Coast lighthouses were formerly built too high. This strange fact was recently revealed by members of the W.P.A. Federal Writers' Projects. One light built too high was the original light at San Diego, erected in 1855. Four hundred and sixty-two feet above sea level, the highest in the United States, this light was useless most of the time. Because of its elevation, the light was often obscured by high fogs, when below it the coast line was perfectly visible. In 1891 this lighthouse was abandoned in favor of another only eighty-eight feet above sea level. At the present time, on the whole Pacific Coast, there are only four lights more than 100 feet above sea level.

## A Bird of a Scare

Jack had taken up gardening and was telling the other boys about the scarecrow he had fixed up for thieving birds. "Did it work?" asked one of his listeners. "Did it work?" Jack echoed. "Why, the birds not only stopped grabbing my seeds—some of 'em brought back those they had taken the week before!"

## Judge Garrecht's Defense of National Labor Relations Act

IN VIEW of the many comments on the recent decision of the United States Circuit Court for the Ninth Circuit, in which a majority of the court held the National Labor Relations Act unconstitutional, much interest has been aroused in the dissenting opinion of Judge Francis A. Garrecht. Because the constitutionality of the act is before the United States Supreme Court, the views of Judge Garrecht are of especial interest at this time. Following are excerpts from his dissenting opinion:

"I feel that a decision which deprives Congress of the power to establish a department of government clothed with authority to compose the increasing strife between employers and employees, which admittedly adversely affects interstate commerce, is to hamper the general welfare by crippling the government in the exercise of a most beneficial, even necessary function in the modern field of industrial employment.

"The necessity for legislation such as the National Labor Relations Act is becoming increasingly apparent. The enactment of this statute by Congress was not beyond its power under the commerce clause of the Constitution.

### *Evidence Sustains Board's Findings*

"The board found that the Mackay Radio & Telegraph Co. was a corporation engaged in interstate commerce; that it had violated the act, in that it was guilty of unfair labor practices by interfering with the right of its employees to organize and by discrimination with regard to hire and tenure of employment and other conditions so as to discourage membership in labor organizations. There is evidence to sustain the findings.

"The evidence is convincing that the five employees were discharged by the company because of their efforts and prominence in the organization work of the union and with the strike against the company.

"Four of these employees were classed as operators earning the top salary. Respondent's traffic manager in immediate charge of the San Francisco operators testified that they were among his best operators. A supervisor of the company testified that the other employee discharged

was also a first class operator. At no time during the strike, in the period following it, or before the board, was the efficiency of these employees questioned.

"The evidence further shows that these five operators were all members of the San Francisco Local of the American Radio Telegraphists' Association, and active in organization work. Most of them were members of the grievance or relations committee which had conducted the first negotiations with respect to a proposed general agreement with the Mackay Company relating to wages and conditions of employment. Some were active leaders in the strike and some were on the administrative committee which contacted all the Mackay employees. In fact, the San Francisco local, by reason of its strength and active leadership, was the dominant unit and the center of A. R. T. A. activity. In eliminating these leaders the company delivered an effective blow at the whole national organization. . . .

"It is suggested in the concurring opinion that these men were not employees within the meaning of the act and were not discharged, but quit. As pointed out by the main opinion, to reach such a conclusion is to ignore the declaration of the act itself that employees on a strike are to be considered still as employees.

### *"Innocent Credulity of Court"*

"The main opinion, however, by disregarding or discrediting the evidence for the employee operators and by accepting with innocent credulity the explanation for the refusal to re-employ, as given by the agents for the respondent, reached the conclusion that the employees were deprived of their positions for causes entirely independent of any labor difficulties or organization activities; and makes the further statement that to deprive the employer of his inalienable right to hire and fire at will is to violate fundamental constitutional guarantees. . . .

"There is a canon of statutory construction formulated by the courts, often more honored in its breach than in its observance, that no

# "GOOD GOODS SINCE 1876"



MARKET  
AT FIFTH

# HALE BROS.

SUTTER  
8000

law should be set aside as unconstitutional unless it was clearly so beyond reasonable doubt.

"The act here in question has been before many district courts that have held it to be constitutional. Their decisions are not binding upon this court; still many of the judges rank high for their ability, and the well-argued presentations of their views are worthy of respect and have served to strengthen my own opinion that it cannot be said that there exists between the Constitution and this law, and beyond all reasonable doubt, a clear and unmistakable conflict. Moreover other Circuit Courts of Appeal of equal standing and authority with this court likewise have sustained the constitutionality of the acts of the board under the act.

"The employment activities of the workers here involved concededly were in the field of interstate commerce, which makes the act even more applicable.

"The power of Congress to regulate commerce is paramount and is unrestrained, except by limitations in the Constitution upon its authority. The only limitation presented by the Constitution is that the laws enacted shall be necessary and proper, which question generally is exclusively within the province of Congress to determine. . . .

#### ***Power to Protect from Coercion***

"In another portion of the main opinion in this case it is conceded that 'as the right to bargain collectively is a well recognized right, Congress can protect that right.'

"In other words, the main opinion concedes the power of Congress to protect employees from coercion—by means of dismissal or refusal to re-employ—in connection with the employees' right to select their own agents to represent them in negotiating an arbitration agreement. But the main opinion denies the power of Congress to protect employees from coercion—likewise by means of dismissal or refusal to re-employ—in connection with another conceded right of the employees, namely, that of collective bargaining.

"The parallelism between these two types of labor rights is, in my opinion, inescapable. Each should be equally within the protection of congressional action against coercion by the employers, in the form of

dismissal or, as here, cutting off the employees by reason of difficulties arising out of the strike, particularly sought to be avoided by the act.

**"The main opinion argues for absolute liberty to contract, but the irony of the situation is that under existing economic conditions such freedom as between master and worker is mostly mythical. The only liberty interfered with is the liberty of the strong to oppress the weak."**

"Economic domination must be kept within definitely just limits and, where necessary, government, where possible, should exercise effective control. And where the evil embraces the field of interstate commerce the right so to do within the Constitution cannot be questioned."

#### ***Company Store in Steel Towns***

Cases of American steel workers who have not received any cash wages for as long as fourteen years are reported in an exposure of Southern mill conditions published in "Steel Labor," official organ of the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee.

The explanation is the company stores, at which the men are compelled to deal. Wages are docked to pay the bills at these stores before the worker receives any cash.

In some twenty pay slips picked at random from hundreds supplied to the committee, the average cash received amounts to about \$5. Most of these came from the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co., a United States Steel subsidiary. In one independent steel company, profits from company stores were said to be larger than profits from the mill itself during the depression years.

In the twenty cases referred to, the steel workers had coming to them a total of \$1,011.28 for the two-weeks' pay period. Total deductions, or "stoppages," amounted to \$895.69. This means that those twenty workmen took home to their families what was left—\$115.59, or an average of \$5.78 for the additional needs of their families.

The practice of getting back a worker's wages through company stores was rampant in the coal fields until union organization won for the workers the right to purchase where they pleased.

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# "WHAT THE CHRONICLE SAYS"

It requires courage and honesty to print all the news.... and to print it accurately, fearlessly, without prejudice. If there are two sides to an important issue, The Chronicle gives its readers both sides. Its forthright editorial comment and vigorous public service are always in behalf of the community it belongs to.


Yes, The Chronicle has led the way back to fairness and impartiality in local journalism. That's why San Francisco's high degree of confidence in "what The Chronicle says" has won for this newspaper the most phenomenal circulation increase in its history.

## TOPS IN CIRCULATION GROWTH

During the year ending September 30, 1936, The Chronicle gained 9.61% daily, 12.37% Sunday, in net paid circulation, greater than any other San Francisco newspaper.

# San Francisco Chronicle

SAN FRANCISCO'S ONLY HOME-OWNED NEWSPAPER



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**SAN FRANCISCO**

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1937

### Labor Confronted by Great Problems

The Labor Clarion enters its thirty-sixth year with this Special Anniversary Number. It has witnessed during the years of existence many vicissitudes in the labor movement, coinciding with the remarkable changes that have taken place in the industrial and economic life of the nation.

It has seen the gradual change of the means of transportation, with marvelous inventions taking the place of the outmoded horse-drawn wheeled vehicle; the airplane, which was merely a dream at the time of the launching of the publication, has been developed to such a stage as to warrant regular transoceanic traffic and to promise its further extension to around-the-world travel; radio has become a fixture in every home, with valuable information, recreation and amusement available for every family, at a trifling cost; stream-lined trains have taken the place of the former rather clumsy railroad equipment, with comfortable travel between the Atlantic and Pacific reduced to a comparatively few hours; the development of the motion picture to a stage which provides entertainment to millions daily and which has permeated even the remote places of the world—and many more equally wonderful and modern inventions on a smaller scale.

\* \* \* \*

But the mechanical marvels of science and invention have not (wonderful as they are) provided the most startling changes that have been witnessed since the San Francisco Labor Council decided to enter the newspaper field.

Probably the most important change witnessed has been in the economic field—the gradual development of the nation from an agricultural and pastoral status to that of the greatest industrial nation in the world. This has been brought about largely through new industries scarcely dreamed of thirty-five years ago—the automobile, the radio and the airplane. Because of these new inventions other industries developed concurrently; and the steel, oil, glass and other resources of the country have provided work for millions.

Along with the progress in industry has been the steady march of labor toward a better standard of living and a greater participation in the profits of the industries which it has helped to create. The beginning of the twentieth century found labor, which had increased its wages somewhat, was still compelled to give too large a part of the day for a meager wage. It was not unusual in agriculture and other similar industries for the worker to be employed “from sun-up to sun-down” for a wage which provided a mere existence.

Gradually these working hours have been reduced in many industries to ten, then eight, and now in some few instances even to six hours. With this reduction of the work-day the hourly rate of wages has increased somewhat; but yet they are inadequate to furnish such a standard of living as American workers demand.

\* \* \* \*

A new philosophy also is making some headway in American industry. It has been ably expounded by Edward A. Filene, Boston's millionaire merchant, who long ago recognized that the worker was the key to

the whole industrial situation. He declared that until such time as the American worker received wages such as would allow him to purchase the commodities he produced there were bound to be recurrent depressions. The belief that low wages and long hours were the means of making higher profits for the manufacturer was exposed as utter fallacy. Of what use was it, he inquired, for the employer to fill his warehouse with goods if the great bulk of the population had not the wherewith to purchase them? Low wages and long hours prevail in Oriental countries; but there was little market there for automobiles, radios, good clothing, or anything in the nature of a luxury. Oriental labor was fortunate if it could purchase sufficient food to sustain life.

It is to be hoped that Mr. Filene's views will finally prevail in the industrial world. In that case there is little doubt that real prosperity would be enjoyed not only by the employer but by labor.

\* \* \* \*

All of the progress that labor has made in this country is attributable to the unionization of industry. Wherever unions have been formed and maintained there have been betterments in the condition of the worker, unorganized as well as organized. Wages have been raised, hours of labor shortened, laws beneficial to labor have been enacted, and the general welfare has improved. Few industrial accident insurance laws would be in existence had it not been for the insistent demand of the unions. Factory inspection laws, laws to compel the payment of wages, the eight-hour day in certain industries, such as the railroads and in mines—these and scores of other statutes would never have been enacted but for organized labor.

And all of the benefits that have accrued to labor during the last fifty and more years have been due to one thing—the solidarity of labor. The fact that all of the bona fide labor unions in the country were identified with one organization, working and fighting together for the common good, is responsible for ALL the progress made in uplifting the American worker to his proud eminence as the best paid and most efficient in the world. The continuance of that solidarity is the greatest problem now before the workers of the United States.

That word “solidarity” has been greatly abused in recent years, and its appropriation by a minority of the organized workers has made of it a misnomer. There can be no solidarity while factions are attempting to split up the parent body.

It is to be hoped that wisdom will prevail in the councils of labor, and that before it is too late the leaders of the movement, who are men of ability, intelligence and, even if ambitious, of loyalty to the movement, will be able to heal the breach. “And if a house be divided against itself it cannot stand.”

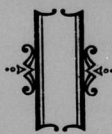
\* \* \* \*

Labor is confronted with such struggles as it has not faced for years, and it needs that boasted “solidarity” to contend against the overwhelming advantage which the moneyed interests possess. As the “United Mine Workers' Journal” puts it:

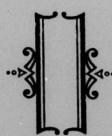
“Thousands of seamen and marine workers are on strike on the East and West coasts, seeking better conditions and pay. Thousands of flat glass workers are on strike, causing big glass plants to close and stop the production of 85 per cent of the glass used for all purposes. This strike deprives the automobile industry of its supply of glass used in new cars. Many more thousands of automobile workers are on strike and plants are idle because General Motors, controlled by the duPonts, the Morgans and their financial allies, refused to bargain collectively with the auto workers' union. Evidently, these powerful interests are out to break up and destroy organized labor in the automobile industry. These same interests dominate and control United States Steel, whose vast army of employees is now being organized and brought into the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers. Only time can disclose what may happen this year in the steel industry. And so it goes, from one big industry to the other, all subject to the same general labor policy as laid down by the dominating banks.

“Labor accepted the challenge of these gigantic reactionary interests, and the fight is on.”

# ALWAYS DEPENDABLE

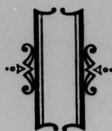


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## Famous Decision of John Marshall on Judicial Authority

WIDE discussion prevails at present, as has intermittently been the case almost from the foundation of our government, on the advisability of limiting or abolishing the power of the courts to declare legislative acts invalid. This power, or doctrine, is said to have come to America through the writings of Sir Edward Coke and his contentions with an English king as to the supremacy of the common law.

So much has been written and spoken upon the subject, particularly in our own country, that it may prove informative to the reader in a much later generation to know the reasoning of the famous decision, rendered in 1803, by John Marshall, Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court. This decision is generally regarded as finally establishing the principle of judicial review of legislative acts under the terms of the Constitution. Whether or not the later development of the principle and its wide application under the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments to that document would have met the approval of the noted Chief Justice and his associates will of course ever remain open to question.

The far-reaching decision was rendered in the case of *Marbury vs. Madison*, and related to the right of the Supreme Court to issue a writ of mandamus in an original proceeding, though the specific case merely involved the appointment of a justice of the peace in the District of Columbia. The earlier portion of the decision (too lengthy for reproduction) recites details of the pending case, but the reasoning of Justice Marshall in relation to judicial authority—and which has had so profound an effect upon the history of this phase of our jurisprudence—is summed up in the following concluding paragraphs of the opinion of the court.

### Original Authority Comes from the People

"The question whether an Act repugnant to the Constitution can become the law of the land is a question deeply interesting to the United States; but, happily, not of an intricacy proportioned to its interest. It seems only necessary to recognize certain principles, supposed to have been long and well established, to decide it.

"That the people have an original right to establish, for their future government, such principles as, in their opinion, shall most conduce to their own happiness, is the base on which the whole American fabric has been erected. The exercise of this original right is a very great exertion; nor can it nor ought it to be frequently repeated. The principles, therefore, so established, are deemed fundamental. And as the authority from which they proceed is supreme, and can seldom act, they are designed to be permanent.

"This original and supreme will organizes the government, and assigns to different departments their respective powers. It may either stop here, or establish certain limits not to be transcended by those departments.

"The government of the United States is of the latter description. The powers of the legislature are defined and limited; and that those limits may not be mistaken, or forgotten, the Constitution is written. To what purpose are powers limited, and to what purpose is that limitation committed to writing, if these limits may at any time be passed by those intended to be restrained? The distinction between a government with limited and unlimited powers is abolished if those limits do not confine the person on whom they are imposed, and if acts prohibited and acts allowed are of equal obligation. It is a proposition too plain to be contested that the Constitution controls any legislative Act repugnant to it; or, that the legislature may alter the Constitution by an ordinary Act.

### Constitution as Fundamental and Paramount

"Between these alternatives there is no middle ground. The Constitution is either a superior paramount law, unchangeable by ordinary means, or it is on a level with ordinary legislative Acts, and, like other Acts, is alterable when the legislature shall please to alter it.

"If the former part of the alternative be true, then a legislative Act contrary to the Constitution is not law; if the latter part be true, then

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written constitutions are absurd attempts, on the part of the people, to limit a power in its own nature illimitable.

"Certainly all those who have framed written constitutions contemplate them as forming the fundamental and paramount law of the nation, and, consequently, the theory of every such government must be that an Act of the legislature repugnant to the Constitution is void.

"This theory is essentially attached to a written constitution, and is consequently to be considered, by this court, as one of the fundamental principles of our society. It is not, therefore, to be lost sight of in the future consideration of this subject.

#### *Province and Duty of the Judiciary*

"If an Act of the legislature, repugnant to the Constitution, is void, does it, notwithstanding its validity, bind the courts, and oblige them to give it effect? Or, in other words, though it be not law, does it constitute a rule as operative as if it was a law? This would be to overthrow in fact what was established in theory; and would seem, at first view, an absurdity too gross to be insisted upon. It shall, however, receive a more attentive consideration.

"It is emphatically the province and duty of the judicial department to say what the law is. Those who apply the rule to particular cases must of necessity expound and interpret that rule. If two laws conflict with each other, the courts must decide on the operation of each.

"So, if a law be in opposition to the Constitution; if both the law and the Constitution apply to a particular case, so that the courts must either decide that case conformably to the law, disregarding the Constitution, or conformably to the Constitution, disregarding the law, the court must determine which of these conflicting rules governs the case. This is of the very essence of judicial duty.

#### *The Constitution and Legislative Acts*

"If then, the courts are to regard the Constitution, and the Constitution is superior to any ordinary Act of the legislature, the Constitution, and not such ordinary Act, must govern the case to which they both apply.

"Those, then, who controvert the principle that the Constitution is to be considered, in court, as a paramount law, are reduced to the necessity of maintaining that courts must close their eyes on the Constitution and see only the law.

"This doctrine would subvert the very foundation of all written constitutions. It would declare that an Act which, according to the principles and theory of our government, is entirely void, is yet, in practice, completely obligatory. It would declare that if the legislature shall do what is expressly forbidden, such Act, notwithstanding the express prohibition, is in reality effectual. It would be giving to the legislature a practical and real omnipotence, with the same breath which professes to restrict their powers within narrow limits. It is prescribing limits, and declaring those limits may be passed at pleasure.

#### *Arguments Found in Wording of Document*

"That it thus reduces to nothing what we have deemed the greatest improvement on political institutions, a written constitution, would of itself be sufficient, in America, where written constitutions have been viewed with so much reverence, for rejecting the construction. But the peculiar expressions of the Constitution of the United States furnish additional arguments in favor of its rejection.

"The judicial power of the United States is extended to all cases arising under the Constitution.

"Could it be the intention of those who gave this power, to say that in using it the Constitution should not be looked into? That a case arising under the Constitution should be decided without examining the instrument under which it arises? This is too extravagant to be maintained.

#### *"Ought the Judges to Close Their Eyes?"*

"In some cases, then, the Constitution must be looked into by the judges. And if they can open it at all, what part of it are they forbidden to read and to obey?

"There are many other parts of the Constitution which serve to illustrate this subject.

"It is declared that 'no tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported

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from any state.' Suppose a duty on the export of cotton, of tobacco or of flour; and a suit instituted to recover. Ought judgment to be rendered in such a case? Ought the judges to close their eyes on the Constitution, and see only the law?

"The Constitution declares that 'no bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.' If, however, such a bill should be passed, and a person should be prosecuted under it, must the court condemn to death those victims whom the Constitution endeavors to preserve?

"No person,' says the Constitution, 'shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.' Here the language of the Constitution is addressed especially to the courts. It prescribes, directly for them, a rule of evidence not to be departed from. If the legislature should change that rule, and declare one witness, or a confession out of court, sufficient for conviction, must the constitutional principle yield to the legislative Act?

"From these, and many other selections which might be made, it is apparent that the framers of the Constitution contemplated that instrument as a rule for the government of courts, as well as of the legislature.

### *The Oath of Office Is Binding*

"Why otherwise does it direct the judges to take an oath to support it? The oath certainly applies in an especial manner to their conduct in their official character. How immoral to impose it on them, if they were to be used as the instruments, and the knowing instruments, for violating what they swear to support!

"The oath of office, too, imposed by the legislature is completely demonstrative of the legislative opinion on this subject. It is in these words: 'I do solemnly swear that I will administer justice without respect to person, and do equal right to the poor and the rich: and that I will faithfully and impartially discharge all the duties incumbent upon me according to the best of my abilities and understanding, agreeably to the Constitution and laws of the United States.'

### *A Rule of Government Laid Down*

"Why does a judge swear to discharge his duties agreeably to the

Constitution of the United States, if that Constitution forms no rule for government—if it is closed upon him, and cannot be inspected by him?

"If such be the real state of things, this is worse than solemn mockery. To subscribe, or to take this oath, becomes equally a crime.

"It is also not entirely unworthy of observation, that in declaring what shall be the supreme law of the land, the Constitution is itself first mentioned; and not the laws of the United States generally, but those only which shall be made in pursuance of the Constitution have that rank.

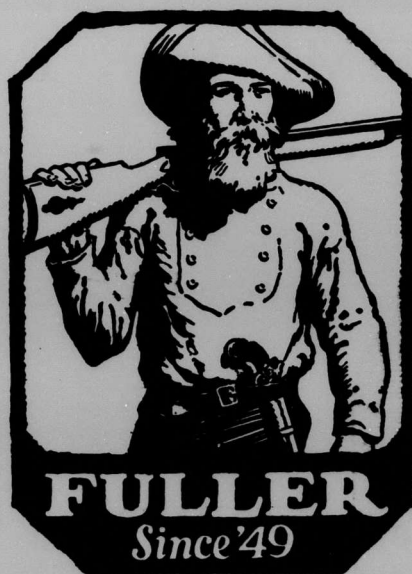
"Thus, the particular phraseology of the Constitution of the United States confirms and strengthens the principle supposed to be essential to all written constitutions, that a law repugnant to the constitution is void; and that courts, as well as other departments, are bound by that instrument."

### *Textbook for Beginners in Chinese Language*

Actually, "these clever Chinese" are not so clever, after all. For the Chinese language, used by almost one-third of the human race, is difficult for Europeans simply because they are unused to working with ideographic, or "picture," languages. Actually, a proficient Chinese student needs only a surprisingly small vocabulary. A vocabulary of two thousand characters would equip a Western student to read modern Chinese and carry on independent research. A great many of the thousands of Chinese characters are unused today or have only technical and historical value.

This information is offered by Chih Pei Sha, associate in oriental languages at the University of California, and author of a "Chinese First Reader," recently published by the University of California Press.

The volume has been designed as a textbook for beginners and contains five hundred characters. From this vocabulary the author has built more than one thousand sentences which may be used verbatim in conversation, written dialogue, story or letter.



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# Indoor Minds and Outdoor Miseries—A Preface to a Problem

From an address read before the Carmel Forum, Carmel-by-the-Sea, Calif., in October, 1936, by Eric H. Thomsen, Assistant Regional Director of the Resettlement Administration, San Francisco, Calif.

THE specter which has haunted humanity since the world war is insecurity. But whether you think of that as primarily political or economic, it has more often than not been part and parcel of the lot of common folk and could not alone account for the widespread unrest which is manifest today at home and abroad. What does make humanity restless today is the growing knowledge that the basic things on which human well-being depends need no longer be left to chance.

There is no need today of anyone suffering from malnutrition when we can produce more than enough to eat for everybody; there is no need of anyone going naked or ill-clad with more than enough for everybody to wear; there is no need today of any child choking to death with diphtheria; no need of any rickets and tuberculosis because of obsolete tene-ments.

People without money may and do help raise all this food and manufacture all these goods, but they themselves cannot buy the things they make and need because they have not the money wherewith to pay for what they need. The Dionne quintuplets, though born to almost sure death, are now, two years later, the world's spoiled darlings, healthy and happy because somehow all their needs have been met and are daily being met. Millions of other children are daily being born, and daily die, who never had a chance, not because there is not enough food to go around, not because they cannot be clothed or decently housed or adequately cared for—all their needs can nowadays also be met—but they are neglected and in distress because responsible people have not had the social intelligence to understand that we can produce enough, nor the moral courage to distribute what we produce in such a manner that no one is deprived of his daily needs. Primarily this is the condition which today provokes universal unrest.

Need is no longer confined to city streets; need often stalks village lanes and haunts prairie farms. Ten years ago when I first traveled across the prairies I hardly ever came upon a doctor or nurse or dentist

or midwife except in the few city communities in which they clustered together for mutual protection in more or less up-to-date clinics, available for those who could afford to pay, but of little use to the many more who could not pay.

## Do We Suffer from Overproduction?

It has been said that we are in trouble because we have produced too much. But have we really ever produced too much, or even enough? Even when food production was at its highest American farmers were producing seventy-seven billion pounds of milk less than the American people needed for proper nourishment. Compared with the national food requirements as estimated by the Department of Agriculture on the basis of a modern balanced diet, we produced two billion, three hundred million pounds less butter than we should, seven billion pounds of vegetables, twenty billion pounds of fresh fruit, two billion pounds of fresh beef, two billion chickens and thirteen billion eggs.

The present age is no exception. The attitude of industry to the present administration clearly indicates that property and wealth do not intend today any more than their colonial forbears did then intend, that industrial democracy shall ever triumph in this country.

"While groaning over the mad destiny of their country, they were really sorry on account of the probable reduction of their own incomes; fear of their own safety had taken hold of them, and the mention of names which shall be remembered by posterity caused them to grind their teeth with rage."

That is not a newspaper review of the notorious Liberty League banquet in Washington; it is the testimony of literature, as of history, that our problem is an old one. The passage is quoted from "Smoke," a book written by Turgenev in 1867. In it he described Russia's upper class, those of whom, fifty years later, Colonel Raymond Robbins of the American Relief in Russia said that they had gone the round of their



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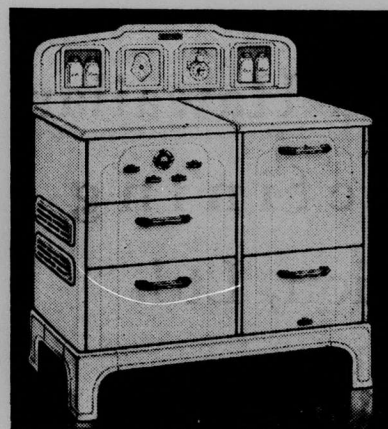
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isolated and self-sufficient life in sheltered wealth and careless gaiety, with the silken curtains drawn across windows through which they did not see the ominous forces moving in the dark night of the common life of Russia. They had, he said, the indoor mind. Their thoughts and imagination did not go out into the terrible open spaces where the new forces of change were gathering.

If democracy has at intervals occupied a guest-room in our national household, it has been because men like Jefferson, Jackson, Lincoln, Cleveland, Roosevelt and Wilson refused to be flunkies to plutocracy and did not think of the nation's resources as an exclusive happy hunting ground for the privileged few.

Sixty-five years ago California was still mostly engaged in general farming by white resident owner-operators drawn chiefly from our Eastern states and from North European countries which also supplied most of the 16,231 farm laborers recorded by the 1870 census. Irrigation farming began in the San Joaquin Valley soon after that, but it was not until the late eighties that the development of the refrigerator car made it commercially profitable to raise California crops for Eastern markets. The third necessary condition for successful factory methods in California agriculture, beyond irrigation and refrigeration, was cheap labor. The Chinese who had come in with the gold rush and the building of the railroads supplied such a source of cheap labor. By 1885 the State Bureau of Labor estimated that seven-eighths of the agricultural laborers in California were Chinese.

The Chinese were followed a generation ago by the Japanese, of whom the grower already quoted was not so fond. Of the latter he said:

"The Japanese now coming in are a tricky and cunning lot, who break contracts and become quite independent. They are not organized into unions, but their clannishness seems to operate as a union would. One trick is to contract work at a certain price and then in the rush of harvest, threaten to strike unless wages are raised."

The wages offered, \$1.40 per day with board and \$1.60 per day without board, may not have been without influence on the determination of the Japanese to strike. Nevertheless in general the large growers favored them, so much so that when the anti-alien land laws were passed

in 1913 they circumvented them: "The land, instead of being leased to the Japanese farmer directly, was leased to him via his native-born child." (Migratory Labor in California, p. 23.)

The next large alien importation into the field of California agricultural labor was the Mexican. According to the 1930 census they were by far the largest non-European immigrant population of California, 6.5 per cent.

#### *Growth of Mexican Immigration*

The records of the Commission of Immigration and Housing indicate the following growth in the percentage of Mexicans found among the labor camp population of California: 1915, 7.1 per cent; 1920, 14 per cent; 1928, 28.9 per cent, and 1933-34, 32.5 per cent.

For the past ten years Mexicans have been the most important source of agricultural labor in southern California, and two-thirds of the growers use them. This is especially true of the large growers, whether controlled by absentee owners, by powerful shipper-grower corporations or by resident owners.

There is also a number of Filipinos among the agricultural workers in California, but in the first place they are young, male and single (whereas the Mexicans come often with large families), and in the second place they have never come into California in such large numbers. During the nineteen-twenties only 31,902 Filipinos were admitted into California, which is probably less than one-third of the number of Mexicans admitted during the same period (84,030) and unofficially.

It is the Mexican group which at present depresses the wages and living conditions of native American labor more than any other group of agricultural workers in California. The report of Governor Young's fact-finding committee interestingly reveals that while the majority of small growers (59 per cent of those with less than twenty acres) expressed their preference for white labor, the great majority of the larger growers (83 per cent of those with more than eighty acres) preferred non-European immigrants. In casual conversation the large growers still frankly favor letting in Mexicans by all means. When the question of placing Mexicans on a quota basis came up, two-thirds of the small farmers ex-

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pressed themselves for it, but 78 per cent of the large growers were against it.

However, into this already complicated situation a new factor has lately entered. Since the beginning of the depression in 1929, and especially since the drought of 1933, thousands of families have come out into California, especially from Oklahoma, Texas, Arizona and Arkansas, in search of work. For the first time since the industrialization of California agriculture a considerable supply of native white American labor has thereby become available. The Commission of Immigration and Housing estimated at the end of 1934 that this change in the composition of available labor, roughly 50 per cent of the labor camp population, is native white American, with about one-third Mexican and the balance made up of Filipinos (11 per cent), Japanese (3 per cent) and Chinese (3 per cent).

#### *New Element in Agricultural Labor*

The families who seek admission to our camps are almost entirely (98 per cent) native born white American families who come to seek work, not relief. Many come single, but more arrive with their families. They travel by any old car and are usually willing to tackle any old job which promises to cover their needs. In our contacts with them we have found them on the whole sober and industrious, untutored but resourceful. Where many of us should fail, they make good. They are often reticent, but on acquaintance appear courteous, neighborly and deeply religious.

When given responsibility they prove themselves responsible. One of the functions of our camps, for example, has been to create conditions which would restore to these battered migrants a sense of their own worth, self-respect and ability to help solve their own problems. As we are dealing with a group of native Americans whose entire background and past experiences are close to our oldest national heritage of mutual aid and local autonomy, it was natural to assume that in the management of the camps the largest possible measure of self-government should be granted the campers.

Consequently, there has been no need for the intervention of the  
(Continued on Page Fourteen)

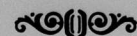
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(Continued from Page Thirteen)

local constabulary any more than for the provision of public relief. Many of these worthy but poor citizens would settle as resident, property-owning, tax-paying citizens if given a chance. As a matter of fact, several have done so.

However, such is the quality and capacity of the native American labor which at present constitutes half of the migratory labor camp population.

Such a change from migratory aliens to resident native labor will be no less basic than the change, half a century ago, to intensive agriculture, supported by irrigation and refrigeration, for a recent study by the State Relief Administration estimates that at present 60 per cent of the people engaged in California agriculture are completely propertyless. "They are wage earners pure and simple." That is to say, by introducing factory methods into agriculture we have developed a marginal population in rural life which suffers most of the limitations and insecurities of a city proletariat. The trend is, of course, not confined to California, though it is particularly conspicuous here; nor do I mean to suggest that factory methods in agriculture are necessarily undesirable. On the contrary, I think that ultimately some crops will be found to lend themselves best to group farming by machinery over vast areas; but I do want to suggest that to continue trends toward extreme concentration of private ownership of land and equipment on a constantly diminishing number of hands at the cost of depriving a growing number of agricultural workers of even enough land for subsistence living, is to create and sustain circumstances which are no more conducive to social stability than they are to economic progress.

Those who speak most readily about the crushing burden of wages in California farming either overlook or forget that while it may be true that the average expenditure for hired labor in California is \$1438 per farm, as against an average of \$363 for the country, it is also true that the chief reason for this is the longer average work season of California as compared with the rest of the nation, plus the greater value of crops,

which means greater ability to pay. The number of California farms with a crop output of \$20,000 or over is nearly ten times as large as the percentage for the rest of the country. And though wages may vary from \$1.50 to \$3 per day worked, or even on a piece-work basis exceed that, such figures give no indication of a migratory laborer's income apart from some accurate knowledge of the number of days worked. Fortunately we have come upon one field worker whose wife has kept fairly complete records on the leaves of a calendar, showing the family earnings and living expenses from the middle of December to the beginning of September.

During the 261 days recorded the husband worked 165 days and his wife sixty-one days. Where their earnings were separately recorded he averaged \$3.35 per day and she averaged \$2.96. The average family earnings were \$4.67 per day and \$2.73 per day for the whole period. The combined earnings of man and wife for eight and one-half months were \$772.01, equivalent to nearly \$1100 for twelve months. This is, of course, more than this particular family will actually earn, and it is considerably above the average migratory workers' income.

#### *Tentative Findings Suggested*

According to the S.R.A. No. 4 allowance, the average (4.5 persons) family included in their study needed in 1935 at least \$780 a year, which would allow \$36.08 for food, \$15.50 for rent and \$4.50 for clothing per month. The Heller Committee for Research in Social Economics of the University of California thinks of \$1080 as the amount needed even by a dependent family of five persons, basing the budget on November, 1935, prices. If for the purposes of the present discussion we were to accept our extraordinary migrant's \$1100 as average, it would mean that even under the most favorable circumstances now present a migrant family reaches only half of the "well above \$2000 per family" level of life which even such a conservative source as the Brookings Institute now holds to be potentially within reach of every family, based not only on our present needs as consumers but on our present capacity to produce.

This is a preface to a prodigious problem and does not pretend to

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any adequate consideration of the problem itself. Better men than I must examine the problem thoroughly and urge upon you its inescapable logic. Meanwhile, you will not expect me to present any final conclusions for your consideration. However, lest I leave myself open to Stevenson's charge against the fog-horn (that, while it proclaims the existence of a fog, it does nothing to dispel it), I should like to call attention to a few tentative findings which suggest themselves:

(1) We cannot safely continue policies which inflict much unfair hardship on a considerable number of our fellow citizens. Our primary concern, therefore should be to obtain all the relevant facts involved in the situation.

(2) In proceeding on some such fair-minded search after the facts, we may discover that we both can and should demand that present rules and regulations governing sanitary living should be enforced.

(3) Just as bad working conditions prevail whenever profits are considered more important than people, so poor living conditions and malnutrition result from inadequate wages. Any solvent enterprise should be expected, as a matter of course, to pay wages which will maintain such a level of life as is now commonly recognized as an American standard.

(4) To tackle that second difficult task is to tackle among other things the problem of how to stabilize the whole fruit and vegetable industry at levels which will afford both reasonable returns to growers and adequate wages to workers.

(5) Meanwhile, when living or working conditions become sufficiently intolerable, labor disturbances often result, usually accompanied by gross violations of civic rights. When those critical periods occur, as they do at intervals, we should even more than at any other time jealously guard priceless civil liberties by claiming them for all citizens alike, whether they be workers or growers, or consumers.

Polish restaurant and hotel employees recently held a meeting in Warsaw for the purpose of establishing a single trade union for the industry.



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The act provides that in any contract entered into by an agency of the United States "for the manufacture or furnishing of materials, supplies, articles and equipment in any amount exceeding \$10,000 there shall be included the following representations and stipulations":

The contractor must be a manufacturer or a regular dealer in the materials used in the performance of the contract. This rules out definitely the broker or middleman who has been such a pestilential factor in most government work. This broker, whose sole qualification is his real or supposed influence with some government agency, gets the contract, and immediately transfers it—for a consideration—to the actual manufacturer or merchant.

Next, all persons employed by the contractor in the manufacture or furnishing of supplies used in the performance of the contract must be paid not less than "the prevailing minimum wages for persons employed on similar work, or in the particular or similar industries or groups of industries currently operating in the locality in which the materials, supplies, articles or equipment are to be manufactured or furnished."

"Currently," as here used, means at the time of the contract. The determination of the prevailing wage is to be made by the secretary of

labor. Another and most important clause of the law provides that the wages determined must be paid "without subsequent deduction or rebate on any account." This rules out the "kick-back," under which the worker draws the prevailing wage but has to "kick back" to the contractor or the contractor's agent a portion of his pay.

Other provisions are the eight-hour day and the forty-hour week, no child labor and no convict labor, safe and sanitary working conditions, provision for recovering from the contractor for the United States the sum of "\$10 per day for each person under 18 years of age or each convict laborer knowingly employed in the performance of such contract," and provision for recovering from the contractor as liquidated damages any sums withheld from the worker or abated by him. These sums, when recovered, shall be paid to the worker in question.

## *Employers Prohibited from Declaring Emergencies*

The provisions just cited are carefully drawn and exceptions can be made only under specific regulations. For example, exceptions to the forty-hour rule may be made at the request of the federal departments or agencies concerned and the approval of the secretary of labor. Time and a half for overtime is specified. The employer may not himself declare an emergency justifying more than a forty-hour week. A strike is declared not an emergency.

Trade unions, which are pioneer fighters against the sale of prison-made products on the open market, have scored a big gain in the provisions of the act prohibiting state prisons from selling their products to the federal government. Federal prisons may sell to the departments, as they do now. Labor insisted on drawing the line against state prison production because of inability to control the states, many of which have been known to use prison production and distribution methods contrary to all accepted rules of fair business.

The forty-hour week and the ban on child workers automatically wipe out of consideration in government contracts a long line of sweat-

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shops and many manufacturers in the South. This is of outstanding importance in labor's fight to raise labor standards in the South.

Obviously, this act is of the most far-reaching character. It makes the secretary of labor a factor in contracts for naval and military supplies, where control hitherto has been exercised exclusively by naval or military officers. It gives back to that large body of workers engaged in making supplies for the government some of the protection to hours, wages and working conditions lost when N.R.A. was invalidated.

#### **Big Business Immediately Seeks the Loopholes**

When Secretary of Labor Perkins announced plans for enforcing the Walsh-Healy Act setting wage and hour standards for workers making goods produced under government contract, the National Association of Manufacturers gave notice of its intention to dodge the law by taking advantage of every available loophole. In a bulletin to its members the manufacturers' organization said the act "could be applied only within very narrow limits," and cited the clause excepting goods which may be bought in the open market as a channel for many exemptions.

The secretary of labor has stated that the rate of prevailing wages in various localities, for the purposes of the act, will be determined only after public hearings, and also that "as a matter of fact the first industries which will be studied with a view to fixing the minimum wages will be those in which the minimum wages are known by practical experience to be below a decent standard of living." The secretary also has announced that in fixing the amount of the overtime rate the department will give consideration to conditions in continuous-process industries or industries of an extra hazardous nature, seasonal peak production periods and flat weekly or monthly wage scales. The same consideration will be given to emergency conditions.

#### **Wouldn't Remain for the Doxology**

"Wow!" bellowed little Mary. "What now?" asked her mother. "Junior's gone away and won't play church with us any more." "Well, I suppose Junior doesn't have to play church if he doesn't want to." "But he has the collection plate."

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## Workers Learn to Use "Company Unions" Against Employer

USING the "company union" against its own creator, the employer, is an effective method which bona fide labor organizations have recently developed. Witness the steel industry, where employee representatives in many plants are taking the lead in pushing union demands and in explaining the need for genuine organization.

A writer for the Union News Service states that a whole crop of "works councils," "employee representation" plans and "welfare associations" sprang up following the enactment of N.I.R.A. The employers hoped that these would be nice, harmless playthings. But unions have found out how to deal with them, and how to change their tactics to meet the particular situation involved. Now, looking back on recent experience, two types of situations and union tactics stand out.

### Where the Union Was First on the Scene

In Plant A, for example, the union was on the scene first. Many members were enrolled before the company woke up and launched a works council. The union decided it was strong enough to kill this plan at the start. It told its members to boycott the election for representatives, and not to take any part in the scheme.

The company spread the usual line about no dues and the American Federation of Labor group being a racket, but the organizer was ready with answers. The union appealed to the Labor Board, and in an election ordered by the board won a large majority of the votes. The "company union" was clearly a failure, and the employer decided to deal with the organization its workers favored.

In Plant B, however, the "company union" has been going for some years. The employees have had little or no genuine union experience. They have seen minor grievances adjusted by the "company union." Wage increases have been given by the management—for fear of unionism, and in line with raises elsewhere. There is widespread welfare work, including athletics, clubs, a credit union, a benefit society.

The personnel manager is a good fellow and knows how to kid the

men and women along. The employee representatives have considerable independence, so that there is no open company control. The representatives have been guaranteed against discrimination, and they meet separately from the management to decide on policy. The company makes every effort to seem fair, and in fact conditions are better than in the other similar plants in that town.

The "company union" in this plant has fulfilled the purpose for which it was started. Most of the employees believe in it. They have been prejudiced against genuine labor organization.

But some of the workers see through the set-up. They contact an organizer and start building a genuine union. They decide to use the "company union" for their own purposes.

They run candidates in the next election for representatives, and some of their men are elected. These union men have now more freedom than before to talk with the men and women in their departments, and they are safer from discrimination. The union representatives are active in settling individual grievances and in pushing their general program for wage increases and other improvements. The company has to grant some of these demands.

### Union Leadership Develops Group Confidence

More and more workers become interested in the union. They know it is really on their side. The union tells them what goes on in the meetings with the management, even when the minutes don't. Union representatives start holding mass meetings in some of the departments. Group feeling and confidence are developed. The union men acquaint the others with important laws coming up for action which the labor movement is backing. Problems of the industry are also discussed, and the workers learn that in union plants elsewhere there are better conditions.

The union, as its membership grows, develops its own group social activities. Finally a new election for employee representatives comes

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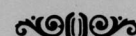
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along. The bona fide union again pushes its program, runs a full slate, and carries on an active campaign. This time it elects a majority of the representatives—it has captured the company union!

When this happens the company may still force a strike. But now the workers have learned where their interests lie. They are united behind the union, and the company cannot play off one group against another.

## Ominous Mood in German Workshops

A recent news release by the Labor Chest for Relief and Liberation of Workers in Europe, of which organization William Green of the A. F. of L. is president, states that the mood in workshops in Germany lessens the Third Reich's readiness for war. In vital undertakings in that country productivity has decreased considerably in recent months. The rise in prices, the shortage of fat and meat, and the intensification of the speed-up system have caused important groups of workers to resort to a sort of "work-to-rule" action. Work is performed more slowly on the grounds that the raw material substitutes which the authorities have been compelled to utilize in the manufacture of war equipment need more careful handling. The Nazi authorities have so far not found any means of dealing with this spreading movement.

The regime does not trust the workers. In many towns it has been observed that skilled workers known to have been members of the former trade unions have not been called to military service, and that convinced Catholics have also been passed over. It may safely be concluded that the Third Reich is not sure of the people and that for the time being it only wishes to enroll reliable elements in the army. This, however, deprives the army of highly skilled labor.

It is also declared that German workers, surprised over the success of Nazi bluffing, ask again and again what exactly causes Germany to be feared abroad at the present time. They know from daily experience with what difficulty the army reserves are kept together, and that these reserves will not suffice for even a brief military action.

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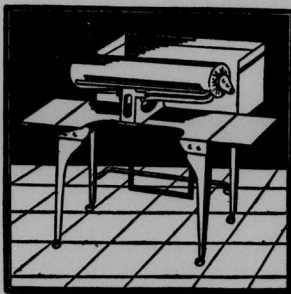
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# Labor Board Tells of Conspiracy to Nullify Wagner Act

By GEORGE L. KNAPP

**T**HE first annual report of the National Labor Relations Board is a document which ought to be reprinted and put in the hands of every American citizen. Certainly organized labor should do its utmost to get some parts of that report into every local in the land.

Speaking from the record, backing up each statement with official evidence, the N.L.R.B. shows the conspiracy of "economic royalists" to bring the National Labor Relations Act to naught, and to retain for the corporations powers greater than enlightened masters in the old days tried to wield over their slaves. Of injunction proceedings the board says:

"During its first month, and before the board had opportunity even to announce its procedure, an incident occurred which was to stimulate injunction suits against the board, and even to provide a sample brief for those wishing to attack the act. This was the publication by the National Lawyers' Committee of the American Liberty League, on September 5, 1935, of a printed assault on the constitutionality of the act.

## Insidious Attempt to Undermine Law

"This document, widely publicized and distributed throughout the country, did not present the arguments in an impartial manner for the use of attorneys. It was not a review of the cases which might be urged for and against the statute. It was not a brief in any case in court, nor was it an opinion for any client involved in any case pending.

"Under the circumstances it can be regarded only as a deliberate and concerted effort by a large group of well-known lawyers to undermine public confidence in the statute, to discourage compliance with it, to assist attorneys generally in attacks on the statute, and perhaps to influence the courts."

The board then tells of the first injunction suit, brought in the western district of Missouri. The demands of the corporation asking the injunction were utterly contrary to the procedure provided in the Wagner act itself, which was modeled on the procedure followed by the Fed-

eral Trade Commission for more than twenty years. In this the board makes a preliminary investigation, issues a complaint for a thorough inquiry if the case appears to warrant it, makes its findings and its orders, and then these are reviewed, if desired, by the Federal Circuit Court.

## No Notice of Restraining Order Given Board

In the first suit brought against the N.L.R.B., the court granted a temporary restraining order without notice to the board. Then:

"Immediately following the start of this first suit, a nation-wide and apparently concerted endeavor was made to utilize the same injunctive method to prevent the board from proceeding with the many other hearings. Not only did the attorneys filing the injunction suits become most ingenious in devising all possible allegations of injury, but, strikingly enough, the growth and fantastic character of these allegations showed a gradually increasing uniformity. . . .

"The process was like a rolling snowball. The allegations in a pleading filed by an employer in Georgia, for example, would show up in precisely the same wording in a pleading filed in Seattle. There came a very rapid and widespread exchange of pleadings all over the country until all had exhausted their ingenuity in conjuring up the many and gross injuries which it was alleged a hearing before the board would entail."

## Hearings Reveal Activities of Spies

Nevertheless, in the eighty-three cases filed, the plea for a temporary injunction was defeated in fifty-nine cases, granted in twenty, and is pending in four.

"The cases heard and decided by the board have revealed what the hearings of the La Follette committee have since disclosed to be a widespread practice in American industry—the use of professional labor spies and undercover men," says the board. It gives instances, and then passes

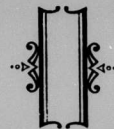


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to the activities of professional labor sluggers, quoting its decision on one A. A. Ahner, employed by the Brown Shoe Company:

"Actually, Ahner has a reputation as a professional strikebreaker and union wrecker, and employer of thugs, sluggers and armed guards in his strikebreaking activities, a planter of labor spies in factories and labor organizations, has been implicated in framing union leaders, and is notorious in the St. Louis industrial area for successful terrorism in his chosen field. . . .

#### Local Officials Give Aid to Employers

"The same case shows that if other methods fail such persons do not hesitate to slug union organizers. In such activities employers may sometimes count on the co-operation of local officials. In a Jones & Laughlin case in Pennsylvania a union organizer who was distributing union pamphlets was set upon by two persons, who beat him severely. He was then taken before a justice of police, fined \$5, and refused a transcript of record for purposes of appeal. . . . In the same case the president of the union, while on his way to work at night . . . was followed by a Jones & Laughlin police car. He lost sight of the car, and passing an alley, he was stopped and struck. He asked for police protection at the station. He was told: 'Get the hell out of here. You don't deserve protection.'"

No one can read this first annual report of the N.L.R.B. without realizing two things.

#### Autocratic Power Wielded by Employers

First, the almost incredible autocracy exercised by employers in several key industries, especially in steel. The corporation in a factory town is virtually what the old French seigneur was before the French revolution—"lord of the high justice, the middle, and the low." and this astounding power is frequently used with an equally astounding savagery and brutality.

Second, that so far as any official group can deal with this situation, the National Labor Relations Board seems fitted for the job.

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# Germany's Intellectual Degeneration Under Hitlerism

RECENT information from Germany discloses that the Nazi political system has altered the mental activities of the citizens of that country to the extent that the conditions there in the book trade showed a marked decline in 1935 and 1936. Furthermore, the exportation of German books fell off greatly during those years. This is due to two causes, it is claimed—the high prices of German books and the efforts on the part of some neighboring countries with a German minority to prevent the spread of the new German "Kultur" by means of printed propaganda.

To stimulate the sale of German books in foreign markets the Reich Ministry of Propaganda, which controls the so-called Chamber of Authorship of the Economic Section of the German Book Trade, ordered a reduction of 25 per cent early in 1936. This was done, it was said, to offset the devaluation of the currency of other countries. But, it is pointed out, a corresponding reduction in the foreign sales agents' retail price was required at the same time.

## Control of the Cultural Professions

All followers of German cultural professions, such as publishers, actors, painters, writers, and newspaper editors, are controlled by the "Chamber of Culture," the president of which under Hitler's fascist regime is the Minister of Propaganda.

The Chamber of Authorship is a subdivision, and its executive personnel may permit or prohibit the writing, publishing or selling by any person of any books or papers of which it disapproves. Proof of Aryan descent by those so employed and their husbands or wives back to 1800 is required for participation in any cultural activity and is absolute, particularly for writers, publishers, and booksellers. Because of their inability to prove Aryan descent many of the old substantial book and publishing houses have been excluded from the German official book trade directory. As can be readily imagined, the excluded names embrace

many publishers of famous economic, legal, scientific, juvenile and technical books.

Not only are there a large number of books under a strict ban, but there are many considered merely "undesirable." The result is that dealers in these publications not only risk the loss of their stock, but are also under strict prohibition in the exercise of their trades and professions.

## Literary Trend as Directed by Naziism

This rigid supervision since 1933 has resulted in the almost exclusive promotion of the interest of the National (pseudo) Socialist party of Germany. Moreover, the representatives of the ruling class are no longer particularly interested in cultural subjects, it is declared, and the younger generation is devoted almost entirely to sports, motion pictures, radio, and to some extent, to semi-political organizations. The whole literary trend seems forced to absorb itself in the Nazi propaganda and emphatically away from the serious social, scientific, economic, political and religious reading which characterized the German mind before the Hitler blight came upon it.

The recent international anomaly is the triune relation between the National (pseudo) Socialist party of Germany, the Fascist party of Italy and the monarchial regime of Japan. The only similarity among the three governments is their respective absolutisms. The term "socialist" in the Nazi party of Germany, many believe, is only a catch phrase to fool millions of Germans who were socialists and to nauseate the world at the very thought of socialism.

## His Last Message to Labor

"Say to them as I kept the faith I expect they will keep faith. They must carry on. Say to them that a union man carrying a card cannot be a good citizen unless he upholds American institutions, and he is a poor citizen if he upholds American institutions and forgets his obligations to his trade associations."—Samuel Gompers.



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## Economist Sees 10 Per Cent Business Rise

Unless there is a European war or some other major catastrophe, American business in 1937 should approximate within 10 per cent of the 1929 levels, says A. W. Zelomek, economist for the Fairchild publications.

There should be, he continued, an increase in business generally in 1937 over 1936 of about 10 per cent, with new recovery highs in production, distribution, profits, security markets and income.

There is also the possibility that interest rates will show reversals during the year. While the average for the year as a whole should exceed the 1936 total, nevertheless there is a possibility of a setback of more than seasonable proportions some time during the year.

According to present indications, industrial production for the year should average 8 per cent to 10 per cent higher, with greater increases to be expected from building and construction, railroad equipment, agricultural implements, heavy steel and metals. The gain in consumers' goods may be somewhat less. Automobile production and distribution should average about 10 per cent higher, with a further gain of about 15 per cent in railroad freight loadings.

As a result of a probable increase of about 12½ per cent in consumer income, retail trade should show a proportionate gain. The tendency toward greater expenditures for other than general merchandise, evident in the past two years, should continue in 1937. In view of the changes in styles of women's dresses, increases in sales of women's apparel should be greater than in men's wear.

Despite the sharp advance in prices in 1936, still higher quotations are likely in 1937. The gain in wholesale prices may average from 5 per cent to 7½ per cent, with many important commodities advancing substantially more. Farm prices should also average higher.

All in all, 1937 should be the fifth year of the present rising business cycle, which still has some distance to go before approximating the peak. The problem next year will not be one of encouraging further gains, but will be one of setting up sufficient controls to prevent a repetition of 1929.

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# Effort to End Inquiry Into Labor Spies' Activities

By GEORGE L. KNAPP

THE La Follette Civil Liberties Committee of the United States Senate reopened its hearings on January 14. The first subject of inquiry was the flogging of Joseph S. Gelders, professor of physics at the University of Alabama, who was kidnaped and flogged near Birmingham, Ala., last September. It is known that Professor Gelders was beaten for being pro-labor; but while on the stand he supplied details; and so did Sergeant McClung of the State Highway Patrol, who investigated the case.

This is the first time the Civil Liberties Committee has gone South in its investigations; and the first time it has turned to uncover the class of outrages to which this particular flogging belongs. Terrorism of this kind has been the chief reliance of "big business" in fighting unions in several southern states. S. H. Dalrymple, when speaking for the United Rubber Workers at Gadsden, Ala., was seized and beaten almost to death by mobsters who acted with the knowledge and connivance of the sheriff.

It is probable that before the La Follette Committee is through, it will have the Dalrymple story told from the witness stand.

## Fight on Inquiry Started

After the Gelders flogging story is told, and other incidents in the same region of the same general character are put on record, Curtis S. Garner, superintendent of the American Bridge Company, a subsidiary of United States Steel, will take the stand to tell of the labor troubles the company had in building the Pulaski Skyway across the New Jersey marshes.

A very definite movement is on foot in Washington to squelch the investigation of the Civil Liberties Committee by blocking an appropriation to continue the work. The committee so far has had only \$15,000. How it has done the things it has accomplished with that sum is a mystery. Its revelations have damaged the prestige of giant corporations

more than any one thing that has gone before, and has justified all that labor has been saying about strikebreaking for twenty years.

The La Follette Committee has shown from the records that tear gas bombs and labor spies are part of the standard equipment of manufacturing "big business," and that rifles, machine guns and charged wires are used on occasion.

The campaign to block an appropriation to enable the La Follette committee to finish its work is working from two separate angles. It says that these investigations cause "hard feelings" when what "big business" most desires just now is an era of "good feeling." In addition, it raises the plea of "economy."

## Congressional Probes Pay

Labor feels that "big business" should be required to earn any good feeling it receives, not go around begging for it as a gift. As for economy, nothing else ever has paid the federal government such huge dividends as some of the congressional investigations. For example, the investigation of the oil frauds, conducted by Senator Thomas J. Walsh, ended by recovering for the government oil lands whose value is conservatively estimated at half a billion dollars, and something like twenty million dollars in cash besides.

The money which the steel masters have spent on gas bombs, rifles, machine guns, billies, spies, hired thugs, charged wires and lobbies probably would more than cover the cost of the increased wages which the steel workers want.

## Labor Action Needed

Labor should get ready to bombard Congress with demands that the Civil Liberties Committee should be supplied with all the funds it needs to finish its work. Nothing now on foot in Washington is more important to labor than to complete this record of what "big business" does to labor when it has the chance.



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## Profit on P. W. A. Loans in California

The United States government has realized a profit of \$222,322.82 through the sale of municipal bonds bought in California, representing loans made on Public Works Administration projects in this state, according to a report from the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works.

The federal government has made ninety-five loans in California in connection with the 479-project program, which affects all parts of the state. To cover these loans municipalities sold bond issues to the Public Works Administration. These bond issues were purchased by the Public Works Administration during a period when market conditions made their sale through private channels impossible or prohibitively costly.

The profit on these P.W.A. bond sales, from California loans and loans in other states, has gone back into the revolving fund to be used again in Public Works Administration funding to provide more employment and also, at the same time, create permanent buildings designed to provide the most benefit to the most people.

In addition to the above, Resettlement Administration rural loan clients in California, Arizona, Utah and Nevada, most of whom had no income a year ago, have repaid the United States government from earnings more than \$500,000, principal and interest, regional headquarters in San Francisco reports.

The sum represents earnings over and above living costs and other expenses of 6276 farm families, totaling about 25,000 individuals, the report said. Taking advantage of the rural rehabilitation program, they borrowed money in small sums for the purchase of stock, feed, seed, fertilizer, equipment. Loans ran two to five years with interest at 5 per cent.

### Redskins' Real Estate Agent Overlooked a Bet

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# Pessimistic Writer Analyzes Unemployment Insurance Laws

HARRY MALISOFF in "Social Security"

SINCE 1935 unemployment insurance legislation has experienced a mushroom growth. In the last two years fifteen laws, good and bad, studied and unstudied, have been enacted by the states largely as a result of the federal Social Security Act. Despite this seeming progress, the United States is still far from genuine unemployment insurance. Too many fundamental issues remain unsettled. In numerous respects the present legislation fails to observe the most elementary principles of modern social insurance. New and grave problems have followed the effort to work unemployment insurance into our federal-state system of government by the unprecedented tax-credit method of the federal act.

With the regular state legislative sessions now on, the task of enacting unemployment insurance will soon be taken up by practically all the states which are still without this legislation. It is imperative, therefore, to point out at least a few of the weaknesses and misconceptions that have crept into the present laws. For, if the laws are to have any effect in alleviating the distress of the worker during unemployment, they must be based on sound principle and possess clear-cut, unquestionable aims from their very inception.

## Pooled Fund Principle Now Established

Foremost among the principles which all genuine unemployment insurance programs follow is the pooled fund, without which there can be no insurance. Whatever their differences, every European social insurance program pools the contributions and pays benefits from one fund. Although the first "unemployment insurance" law enacted in the United States, by Wisconsin in 1932, went off on an American tangent—the individual employer reserve fund—the Wisconsin idea has fortunately not spread. Subsequent developments have shown an overwhelming sentiment for the pooled fund. This type of fund is definitely established in fourteen of the sixteen laws. The strength of this sentiment is best illustrated by the action of the Utah law-makers in scrapping the Wis-

consin type measure enacted in 1935 for one based on the pooled fund. The almost unanimous rejection of the Wisconsin plan shows a fortunate recognition of the inadequacy and unsoundness of making workers depend for benefits only on the contributions of their own employers.

Although the fight against the individual reserve plan may be considered fully won by this time, the Social Security Act goes out of its way to invite confusion by allowing states to adopt pooled systems, individual reserve funds, "guaranteed employment accounts," or any combination of these three. This unnecessary freedom of choice has not only perpetuated the fallacious Wisconsin principle, but has weakened the pooled fund measures. In Oregon, for instance, employers may establish individual reserve accounts independent of the state-wide system. In three states with pooled systems—California, Idaho and Oregon—employers can secure exemption by establishing guaranteed employment accounts. These accounts, which are separate employer's funds guaranteeing thirty hours of wages for forty weeks in a year, reducible by one hour for each additional week, not only permit employers to escape contributions, but invite "spreading of the work." Since the guarantee applies to hours, not wages, an employer need give his workers only twenty hours of employment a week for fifty weeks in a year. At low hourly wage-rates, this means that his workers will earn less than unemployed workers will receive in benefits. Provisions in the laws of California, Idaho and Massachusetts also permit exemption of employers who operate private systems providing benefits equal to those of the state. Inasmuch as only employers with customary steady employment will be able to take advantage of these exemptions, the way is cleared for the removal from the systems of the better risks.

## Benefits Too Limited

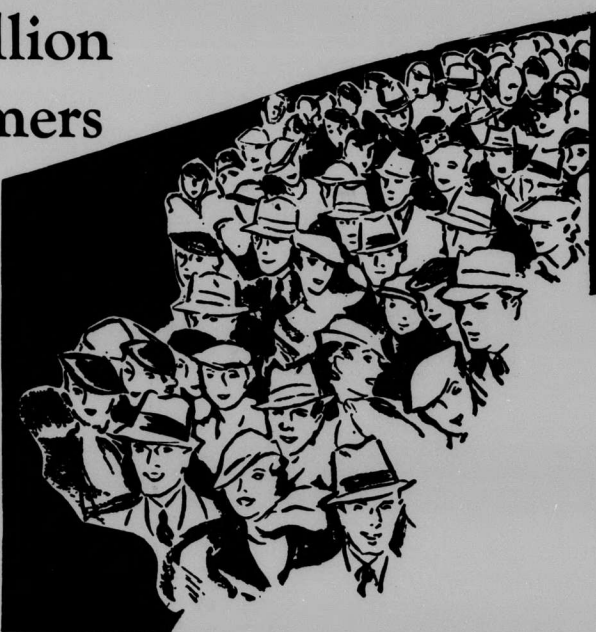
In respect to benefits also there is widespread disregard of established principles. From the social point of view, uniform benefit rates for all workers are unwise since the worker with a family to support

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needs larger benefits than the worker without dependents. Only the District of Columbia, however, recognizes this social principle. Beginning with a benefit rate of 40 per cent of the weekly wage, the District system provides an additional 10 per cent for a dependent spouse, and 5 per cent increments for other dependents until 65 per cent, the maximum, is reached. All other laws set a flat rate of 50 per cent of wages for all workers, with a maximum amount of benefits of \$15 weekly in all the states except Utah, where it is \$18. Such limited benefits obviously can not meet the needs of workers with a large number of dependents.

Illustrative of the basic planlessness of the existing laws is the absence of any attempt to deal with the great problem of relief for the worker whose benefit eligibility has expired. As the laws stand, they assume that a few months' benefits will provide the workers with the resources to carry on until re-employed. The present depression, however, has vividly demonstrated that unemployment for millions of workers may last not months, but years. To make a dent in the problem of the lowered mass purchasing power and the mass misery brought on by protracted unemployment, an unemployment insurance program must be supplemented and united with a relief program, as in England, to assure extended benefits at least for those in need. Only in this way can the full efficiency of unemployment insurance as a device for mitigating the suffering of the unemployed be realized.

#### Financial Concepts Distorted

Of greatest importance is the fact that in erecting the financial base for unemployment insurance the present laws take no account whatsoever of the grim lessons of European experience. The ineffectual efforts of Germany to operate its system by saddling the cost on employers and workers only has definitely shown the absolute necessity for governmental participation. Contributions by the government are indispensable to the success of any social insurance system. Financial participation by government is essential in order to assure not only that unemployment benefits can continue to be paid, but that the cost is justly

(Continued on Page Twenty-eight)

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(Continued from Page Twenty-seven)

distributed upon every element of society. Without this aid, the charges for unemployment insurance inevitably fall largely on the workers as consumers. Of the sixteen laws, only the District of Columbia act includes governmental contributions. The District is contributing \$100,000 to its unemployment insurance fund this year, \$125,000 in 1937 and \$175,000 in 1938. In eight other states—Alabama, California, Idaho, Indiana, Louisiana, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Rhode Island—the cost falls entirely on the employers and workers, while in the remaining seven states—Mississippi, New York, Oregon, South Carolina, Texas, Utah and Wisconsin—the cost is placed on employers only.

### Dangers in Merit-Rating

In the contribution provisions many states are introducing another American tangent, "merit-rating," which will create almost insuperable problems of administration. This differentiation of rates according to employment records is found in all the laws except those of Massachusetts, Mississippi, New York and Rhode Island. Although various reasons are advanced for merit-rating, they have little or nothing to do with the primary aim of aiding the unemployed. Some advocates justify merit-rating by "analogy" with workmen's compensation; others invoke the "original sin" of employers in causing unemployment. Since employers cause unemployment, the argument runs, they can prevent it if offered rewards or threatened with penalties.

Arising from indefinite and controversial economics, the state merit-rating schemes, aside from the dubious administrative possibilities, will tend to use the unemployed as laboratory subjects for an experiment in economics conducted differently in each state. Already the differences in contemplated procedure point to prodigious complications. For example, in three states—California, Idaho and New Hampshire—the laws provide merely that employers who maintain good employment records be given reduced rates with no provision for increased rates for those employers who have poor records. Other states, however, do make such provision. Competitive inequalities may thus appear with the same

industry paying significantly different taxes in different states because rates at the top and bottom of the proposed scales vary widely. For example, while the maximum rate for employers in California and Idaho is 2.7 per cent, employers' rates may go as high as 4 per cent in Alabama, the District of Columbia and Wisconsin. Minimum rates also vary from 1½ per cent in Alabama and the District of Columbia to zero in Idaho, Indiana, Utah and Wisconsin.

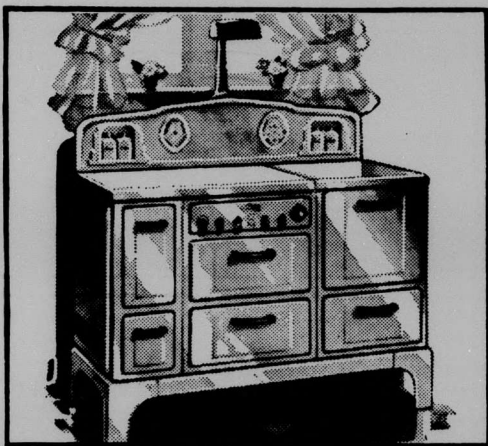
The deleterious effects merit-rating will have on the pooled funds has been generally overlooked. The waiving of contributions for employers who maintain steady employment will result in serious impairment of the Idaho and Utah pooled systems through the removal of the better risks among the employers. The partial or entire reduction of employer rates without equalizing increases, as provided in California, Idaho and New Hampshire, will not only mean the lowering of the average rate of contributions for the whole body of employers but also lowered resources for the fund. Only five laws, in fact, provide any safeguards to guarantee a steady yearly inflow to the fund: The Alabama and District of Columbia measures require at least 3 per cent of the total annual payroll of all employers covered, no matter how the individual rates are arranged; the Oregon law, 2.7 per cent. The Louisiana and South Carolina measures prohibit rates below 2.7 per cent unless the fund's assets exceed the benefits paid in the preceding year, or below 1.8 per cent unless the assets are twice the benefits. Nothing in the Social Security Act safeguards pooled funds against depletion through excessive reduction of employer rates.

### Main Issues Still Confused

The present unemployment insurance systems thus fail in many vital respects to realize the fundamental aims of unemployment insurance. Based on such a multiplicity of theories, they are naturally confused as to explicit aims. Whether their chief aim today is to relieve the unemployed, to stabilize employment, to accomplish both at once, or whether the truth is that they are mainly broad experiments projected in the hope that a progressive development will somehow ensue, is not



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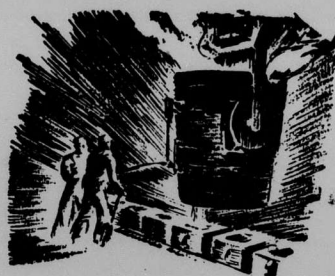
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clear. If there is any criterion for judging what the legislation really means it lies probably in the fact that no less than thirteen states have inserted clauses suspending the operation of their acts in the event that the Social Security Act is declared unconstitutional. Obviously cynical, these reservations imply that the chief interest of the majority of the states so far has been merely the desire to retain the federal tax rather than to provide protection for the unemployed.

Assuming that the federal act is not invalidated and that the states will proceed with unemployment insurance, the absence of adequate federal standards will unavoidably continue to lead the nation into a development of unemployment insurance along heterogeneous and inconsistent lines. This will not solve the problem of relieving unemployment. Unemployment is a condition overflowing state lines, and unemployment insurance cannot be successful if it is taken up on the basis of experimentations in different states. European experience is sufficient to indicate the right course. Unless the federal government requires the states to conform to a coherent plan based upon sound social insurance principles, little security for the unemployed can be expected from the existing legislation.

### Will Issue Guide Book for Auto Tourists

Several publications in the American Guide series, produced by the Federal Writers' Projects of the W.P.A., will appear in the near future. They will be in the form of booklets, handsomely illustrated with a profusion of maps and photographs, and will make available to all American tourists descriptions of many of the main transcontinental highways, both east-west and north-south.

The route descriptions given in these booklets will be identical with those of the American Guide itself, to be issued later in six volumes of half a million words each. The series of booklets, to be sold at a popular price, is eagerly awaited by all the agencies serving the \$5,000,000,000 tourist industry in America, as well as by the tourists themselves.

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## Plenty, Hunger, Rags, Wealth—Why the Mixture?

IN BURLINGTON, Iowa, in 1885, Henry George, one-time Labor candidate for Mayor of New York City, made an address to the Knights of Labor that took the country by storm. The Knights of Labor had thousands upon thousands of copies of this speech distributed. In it George said in part:

"Today, while there is so much distress, so much want, what is the cry that goes up? What is the current explanation of hard times? 'Overproduction!' There are so many clothes that men must go ragged; so much coal that in the bitter winter people have to shiver; such over-filled granaries that people actually die of starvation! Want due to overproduction! Was a greater absurdity ever uttered? How can there be overproduction until all have enough? It is not overproduction; it is unjust distribution, and the dangerous man is not he who tries to excite discontent; the dangerous man is the one who says all is as it should be.

"True, in a rude state of society there are seasons of want, seasons when people starve; but they are seasons when the earth has refused to yield her increase, when rain has not fallen from the heavens, or when the land has been swept by some foe, not when there is plenty—not when the granaries are filled to bursting with grain, and the warehouses with clothing, as today.

### Poverty Is Not Necessary

"Poverty necessary! Why, thing of the enormous powers that are latent in the human brain! Think how invention enables us to do with the power of one man what long ago could not be done by the power of a thousand.

"Look at one of those great ocean steamers plowing her way across the Atlantic, against wind, against wave, absolutely setting at defiance the utmost power of the elements.

"If the gulls that hover over her were thinking beings, could they imagine that the animal that could create such a structure as that could actually want for enough to eat in a land of too much food? Yet it is so.

"Think of it, you who believe that there is only one life for man—

what a fool at the very best is a man to pass his life in this struggle to merely live! And you who believe, as I believe, that this is not the last of man, that this is a life that opens but another life, think how 99 per cent of all our vital powers are spent in a mere effort to get a living; or to heap together that which we can not by any possibility take away. Take the life of the average workingman. Is that the life for which the human brain was intended and the human heart made?

### Intense Struggle for Existence

"I used to read the 'Scientific American,' and as invention after invention was heralded in that paper I used to think to myself that when I became a man it would not be necessary to work so hard; the machines would lighten my labor and worries.

"But, on the contrary, the struggle for existence has become more and more intense.

"Such a state of things can not continue; such tendencies as we see at work here can not go on without bringing at last an overwhelming crash!"

Henry George was known over the world as "The Prophet of San Francisco." Students of labor problems who have today neglected or ignored the Georgian analysis of poverty amidst plenty and the remedy ought to delay no longer. His work might just have come off the press, so up-to-date is it today. His may well be the only practical remedy of our social problems that will suit the American scene for many long years.

It is interesting to note that the California State Federation of Labor, by action of the last four state conventions, is committed to the Georgian ideas of taxation as part of their taxation program.

### Many of Them Are That Way

"How's your political machine coming along?" "It's in the parade," answered Senator Sorghum, "same as a steam piano. It makes a tremendous noise, but is fearfully ragged as to harmony."

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## Occupational Hazards to Women

Attention to the dangers of occupational diseases is of particular importance during a period of improving business conditions. Many workers, returning to their jobs after long periods of unemployment, suffer from lack of nourishment and are mentally less alert to danger, and physically more susceptible to the poisonous substances they must use on their jobs in a wide range of industries. With this word of caution the women's bureau of the United States Department of Labor makes public the second in a series of reports on women and occupational diseases.

Dermatitis, or irritation of the skin, was found to be the most prevalent occupational disease among women on the basis of data submitted. These data show that skin irritants are in use in very many types of industry. A salad girl in a restaurant pantry, a cigar maker, a shoe worker, an operator in a beauty parlor, a rubber worker—these were but a few of the types of dermatitis cases reported in the period covered.

### Employers May Not Sense Danger

Large numbers of women are constantly exposed to benzol and other toxic solvent fumes, according to special studies by federal and state agencies. Though women workers have a special susceptibility to benzol poisoning, the dangers of exposure to toxic solvents are not recognized by many employers. It is difficult to detect by anyone but physicians familiar with the hazards and resulting symptoms. For this reason it seems certain the real cause of severe disability among many women workers never comes to light.

A decrease in cases of lead poisoning to women was evident in the years studied. On the other hand, proof of the urgency of continued research along the lines of occupational hazards is shown in the case of radium poisoning.

### Thousands Exposed to Silicosis Hazard

Silicosis hazards are not insignificant where women are concerned. It has been estimated that some 35,000 women are exposed to silicosis hazards in their employment. Women employed in pottery making, as filers, grinders, buffers and polishers in metal plants, in spraying in enamelware factories, in plants packing abrasive soap powders, and in various other industries, are exposed to silica dust. As yet uninvestigated, hazards to textile workers are suggested by a quotation in the report from a German study to the effect that American cotton dust is about 50 per cent silica.

The need for adequate records of the occurrence of occupational disease is especially emphasized by the report. Though twelve states and the District of Columbia compensated for occupational diseases during the period studied, only nine states reported any data concerning them, and but five of these made their reports by sex.

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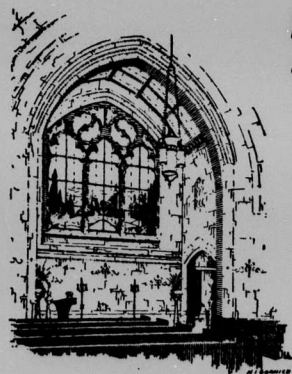


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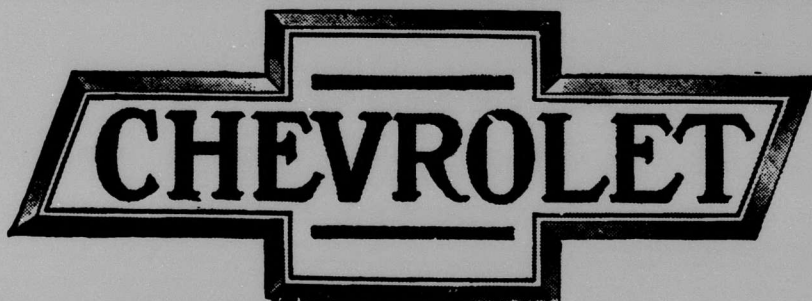
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## Urge Land Value Tax for England

At one of its meetings last year the government of England's metropolis—the London County Council—adopted a resolution in favor of national legislation to empower local authorities to levy a rate on site values.

The finance committee's report on which this epoch-making resolution was based is an illuminating document. It describes how rates (local taxes) are at present levied and in how many respects such taxation is unjust and operates inequitably; how, by taxing buildings and improvements, the present system handicaps trade and penalizes industry; and how unfair is the burden which falls with the greatest severity upon those least able to bear it. The effect of the present system in exempting undeveloped and underdeveloped land, however valuable it may really be, from contribution to the rates is illustrated in the difficulties with which the London County Council, like other local authorities, has to contend in the acquisition of land for public purposes—a handicap not only to public authorities, but to builders and business in obtaining land for development.

In its report the finance committee has given some striking instances of the London County Council's own experience.

In the case of nine purchases of land for parks the total price was £107,868. The same land had been assessed for rates at an annual value of £988, so that the purchase price was 109 times the rateable value (or more than five times the capital value).

In the case of eight purchases of land for cottage housing estates the total price was £932,908. The land had been previously assessed at an annual value of £7391, making the purchase price 126 times the rateable value (or more than six times the capital value).

Even this does not show the whole of the abuse, since very much of that land, whatever its rateable value, was exempted as "agricultural" under the Agricultural Rates Acts, and since 1929 such land has paid nothing.

The report describes the bills that have been introduced in Parliament to remedy this state of affairs and the action that the council has itself taken from time to time. It concludes with an emphatic declaration in favor of the rating of land values. Reference is made to the extent to which this principle has been adopted in New Zealand, Australia, Denmark and other countries. The final recommendation is:

"(a) That the council is of opinion that the present rating system is inequitable in its incidence, that site value is a subject peculiarly suited to local taxation by reason of its arising from community influences including local expenditure, and that it is accordingly desirable that the present burden of local expenditure should be transferred either wholly or in part from rates to a rate upon site value.

"(b) That his majesty's government be informed of the opinion expressed in the foregoing resolution (a) and be urged to introduce legislation at an early date to empower local authorities to levy a rate on site value."

The report is signed by Charles Latham, the chairman of the finance committee.—"The American City."

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## Labor and Doctors on Health Insurance

Following predictions by the Social Security Board that health insurance legislation will be proposed at the present session of Congress, the Associated Press recently sought to forecast the line of battle by obtaining the views of the American Federation of Labor and the American Medical Association.

The A. F. of L. is 100 per cent for health insurance; the Medical Association is just as strongly against the proposition.

A prolonged study by a special committee has convinced the A. F. of L., it said, that sickness costs the average American family \$108 a year and the family with an income under \$1200 about \$50.

"Practically no family with an income of less than \$5000," the A. F. of L. emphasized, "could bear the cost of a major illness without undergoing hardship. Nine out of every ten families have annual incomes under \$5000. Needless to say, these families do not obtain medical service.

"Sickness is an increased cost which bankrupts many families, and no program for social security is complete without provision for sickness."

Some of the arguments advanced by the American Medical Association are anything but flattering to the profession for which it speaks.

Doctors, it said, would lose interest in their patients if they were compelled to look to the government for their fees.

"It has become proverbial," the association said, "that the diagnosis and treatment provided in insurance systems consist of a 'look and a bottle.'"

Another objection is that health insurance increases sickness among the poor. The only basis for this contention is that in countries where such systems have been established thousands of persons whose poverty made them suffer in silence sought medical service when it was made available and brought within their means.

The association attributes demands for insurance to "professional philanthropists, social workers and politicians," and said that if a system is adopted it will "create a stifling, cumbersome bureaucracy that will develop into a political machine."

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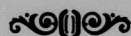
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## Sesquicentennial to Open in May

**B**RINGING the Constitution to the people in a great national celebration is the stupendous undertaking of Representative Sol Bloom of New York, director general of the Constitution Sesquicentennial Commission, of which President Roosevelt is chairman. That Bloom will succeed no one doubts who followed his processes as chief director of the George Washington Bicentennial celebration in 1932.

The closing session of the Seventy-fourth Congress appropriated \$200,000 to complete the plans for the new celebration. Bloom entertained no compunctions in persuading Congress to set aside this amount, for he claims the government cleared \$500,000 on the big Bicentennial of 1932. He expects to top this figure in carrying out the purposes of the Sesquicentennial Commission to sweep away errors that have grown up around the history of the Constitution and to make every thinking citizen conscious of the civic and social values of that great instrument in sustaining the liberties of the people.

For months Bloom has been zealously working on the plans for the celebration. Aided by a competent staff, consisting of forty research analysts, writers, planners, typists, clerks, and stenographers, the details of the plans already suggest staggering proportions.

Forty or more states have set up special commissions to co-operate with the planning of the national commission.

The radio, motion pictures, anthems and odes, posters, parades, carnivals, medals, essay and oratorical contests, special stamp issues, plays, flag-raising, and many other means will be invoked to impress every citizen with the importance of constitutional government and the age-long struggle of humanity in attaining it. The whole motive in thus stirring the people is summed up by Bloom in these words:

### Constitution's Creation and Maintenance

"If the American citizen is to be intelligently alert in exercising his share of the sovereign powers that created and now maintain the Constitution, he must understand why it was created and how he can maintain it."

Bloom added there was never a time in the history of the world more opportune to celebrate an anniversary of a constitution as an organic law of government than now when democratic institutions are being attacked from many quarters in Europe and elsewhere. In this connection, it is gratifying to learn that not only will the celebration of the Sesquicentennial of the Constitution in this country be participated in by the diplomatic corps as invited guests of the government, but the constitutional governments of the South American countries are considering celebrations of a similar character.

The pre-celebration activities are expected to get under way some time in May of this year. The actual festivities start with the main event, which will take place September 17, 1937, at Philadelphia in Independence Hall where, on the 17th of September, 1787, the Constitution was signed by the several delegates before it was submitted to the states for ratification. The President is to address the American people on this

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occasion over a nation-wide radio hook-up on "The Significance of the Commemorative Celebration." The celebration will continue day and night over land and on the seas, wherever the American flag flies, until April 30, 1939.

The thirteen original states will hold special celebrations on the anniversary dates their respective conventions ratified the Constitution.

#### *Dates of State Ratification*

The names of the thirteen states and the dates of ratification, together with their respective votes, are as follows:

Delaware, December 7, 1787, yeas 30 (unanimous); Pennsylvania, December 12, 1787, yeas 46, nays 23; New Jersey, December 18, 1787, yeas 38 (unanimous); Georgia, January 2, 1788, yeas 26 (unanimous); Connecticut, January 9, 1788, yeas 128, nays 40; Massachusetts, February 6, 1788, yeas 187, nays 168; Maryland, April 28, 1788, yeas 63, nays 11; South Carolina, May 23, 1788, yeas 149, nays 73; New Hampshire, June 21, 1788, yeas 57, nays 47; Virginia, June 26, 1788, yeas 89, nays 79; New York, July 26, 1788, yeas 30, nays 27; North Carolina, November 21, 1789, yeas 194, nays 77; Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, May 29, 1790, yeas 34, nays 32.

Celebrations will be held in the other states upon the respective dates of their admission into the Union. Appropriate tributes to the Constitution will also be made in one way or another on other regular holiday occasions in each of the states.

The first of the important Sesquicentennial books, entitled "We the People," will be available on or about February 15, 1937. A brief history of the Constitution, this book will be a standard work of 200 pages. It is the purpose of Bloom to issue at once 10,000,000 copies, obtainable in stores at 10 cents each, and he really expects to sell 25,000,000 before the close of the celebration.

#### *Old California Mining Town Now Under Water*

An old California town, once teeming with life, now lies under 160 feet of water. The town was Don Pedro Bar, famed mining center in the glamorous days of the gold rush. From Don Pedro Bar, Wells-Fargo Express shipped over \$13,000,000 in raw gold. In the presidential election of 1865 the old town cast 1500 votes for President of the United States. Since 1923 Don Pedro Bar has lain under 160 feet of water, backed up by the \$5,000,000 Don Pedro Dam. In the Tuolumne River this dam forms the reservoir from which the Modesto and Turlock irrigation districts are supplied.

#### *Increase in Native Filipino Teachers*

According to a report of the bureau of education of the Philippine government for 1935, 94 per cent of the teachers in the secondary schools were Filipinos. In 1909 American secondary school teachers constituted over 98 per cent of the total corps of such teachers. Thus the American principles of democracy are taking firmer root in the islands as the Filipinos assume the responsibility of conducting their public schools, along with the establishing independent self-government.

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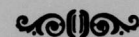
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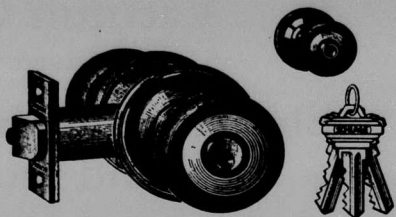
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## "Leaping Parson" Heads Strike

Homer Martin, known as the "Leaping Parson," who is head of the United Automobile Workers and leader of the strike against the General Motors Corporation, was born on a farm, trained for the pulpit, and is a former college athlete and ex-national hop, skip and jump champion. He is said to have pledged himself to organize all sixty-nine plants of General Motors, backed by John L. Lewis and his Committee for Industrial Organization.

"You'll regret putting me on the street," the "Leaping Parson" told his foreman when, in 1934, he was fired from a Chevrolet assembly line job for union activities. "When I work nine hours a day I'm too tired at night to think much. But things will be different now. I'll not stop until every General Motors plant is organized."

### Compelled to Quit Pulpit

Having begun preaching when he was 19, he was dubbed the "Leaping Parson." In 1931, brimming with zeal for applied Christianity, Homer Martin was called to the pulpit of small Leeds Baptist Church, on the outskirts of Kansas City. Most of his 400 parishioners were employees of the nearby Chevrolet plant, but a few were employers. At them Preacher Martin hammered Sunday after Sunday with his gospel of justice for workingmen. He protested publicly against the 75 cents per day wages which some members of his flock were paying and invited labor organizers to speak from his pulpit.irate deacons soon gave him a choice of quitting his agitating or quitting his pulpit. He quit the latter and went to work for Chevrolet in 1933.

The first thing Martin learned about was the "speed-up." Put to work with four others on a truck assembly line, within a week he found himself and one other doing the work of the original five. "Working conditions" became a reality one day when several completed trucks slipped off their runway, crashed down on the spot where he would have been standing if he had not been at lunch. He went to the foreman and got steel posts put up which saved his life the next time some trucks crashed down. Meantime he had become vice-president of the local automobile union, one of the so-called "federal unions" which the American Federation of Labor was chartering under the aegis of N.R.A. He learned one method of fighting unionism in 1934, when he and twenty-five other members of his union were abruptly discharged. Rehired, he was fired again when he became president of the union.

### "Blue Eagle" Hatched Union

Chiefly because the bulk of its workers were unskilled or semi-skilled, floating from plant to plant and city to city during seasonal layoffs, the automobile industry never had a union worth mentioning until the "blue eagle" was hatched in 1933. He went along, and when automobile locals were merged into a United Automobile Workers' International Union he was appointed vice-president. Young, educated, eloquent, he was an out-of-the-ordinary labor leader. Last spring the union "progressives" revolted against A. F. of L. leadership, ousted their president and elected Homer Martin to his job and later lined up with John L. Lewis' Committee for Industrial Organization.

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A treatment which it is hoped will very largely supplant weakening and dangerous diets, drugs and other medication in cases of obesity has been developed with a considerable degree of success by the University of California School of Medicine.

The treatment is intended primarily for people in middle life or over, whose sedentary habits or over-eating have brought on overweight and the threat of heart complaints, hernia and other ills. It first attempts to achieve a normal postural position and normal function of the lungs and diaphragm through the use of a specially contrived belt. This belt is constructed with the physiological function of the abdominal wall in mind and is designed to supplement and aid the ventral muscles rather than to replace them.

Patients who wear the belt are obliged to stand more erect. They breathe more freely and are relieved of shortness of breath. It may indirectly limit the desire to eat to excess.

In most instances the contrivance is intended only as a temporary measure. A diet intake should be determined which may be as low as 800 to 1000 calories for some patients. At first two or three pounds a week may be lost, and later not more than one or two pounds a week, until the patient approaches a healthful weight in a period of six months or so. Postural and graduated exercises are also prescribed.

### *An Educational Feature of the C.C.C.*

Approximately 40,000 illiterate enrollees in the Civilian Conservation Corps have been taught to read and write through the camp educational programs since the establishment of the corps, according to a report forwarded to the War Department. This number represents approximately 2½ per cent of the total enrollment, the report discloses. One of the primary objectives of the educational program is to teach the illiterates in the camps at least to read and write.

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# Labor and the Industrial Mobilization Plan

By ELEANOR FOWLER, Labor Secretary, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

THE WAR DEPARTMENT has made public a revised form of the 1933 Industrial Mobilization Plan for the efficient organization of the next war. The plan in its original form aroused a storm of opposition from trade union leaders, progressives and liberals. The revision contains many of the features of the old plan which were objectionable to labor. The Selective Service Act, which provided for the drafting of every male citizen over 18 either for industrial or for front line service, and which was the especial target of labor criticism, is not included because it is still "being revised by appropriate agencies." The same is true

of the censorship provisions. It is clear from references in the body of the present plan, however, that both of these sections are an integral part of the plan and will be added to it.

Even without either draft or censorship provisions, there is much in the new plan which is against the interests of labor. The function of the War Labor Administration, which it sets up, is not the protection of labor but "the assurance to industry of an adequate labor supply both in numbers and in occupational qualifications." This administration would have as one of its main problems "the prevention of unethical competition for labor by war industries." This phrase was attacked by the Nye Munitions Committee as authorizing the War Labor Administration to prevent the raising of wages.

## Comparison of Two Plans

The War Labor Administration is to be headed by an Administrator of War Labor appointed by the President. In the 1933 plan he was to be an "outstanding industrial leader" having "the complete confidence of both management and labor in industry." In the 1936 plan he is to be an "outstanding citizen" with the same qualifications. He is to be assisted by an advisory council of ten appointed by the President. The 1933 plan provided for five representatives of industry and five of labor on this council. The 1936 plan reduces both labor and industry to four representatives each and adds two representing "the general public." The Council is to consider six principal questions of this character:

"(1) Measures to prevent grievances of employers or employees, whether actual or imaginary, from interfering with war production.

"(2) The effect of organization of employers into trade associations and of labor into trade unions and the effect of the maintenance of the right of collective bargaining between such organizations on industry's ability to meet the material requirements of the armed forces."

Two of the questions proposed for the consideration of the Advisory Council deserve special consideration. Number 3 is "Standards of wages, hours of labor and working conditions." In the 1933 plan this point was followed by a reference to Appendix VI. Appendix VI outlines the functions of the Price Control Committee, a "quasi-judicial body for the formulation of policies and methods for the control and stabilization of prices, wages and profits." In the 1936 plan the reference to Appendix VI is omitted, but the functions of the Price Control Commission include "the formulation of policies and methods for the control of prices and profits, and for the stabilization of fair wages." The make-up of the commission vested with these most important functions is interesting.

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There is a chairman appointed by the President, the Administrators of War Resources, War Trade and War Labor, the chairman of the War Finance Control Commission, and the assistant secretaries of war and of the navy. In this personnel there is not one representative of labor, and yet the commission is vested with "the formulation of policies and methods for the stabilization of fair wages."

### *Basis of Labor Standards Hit*

Point 6 of the questions with which the Advisory Council of the War Labor Administration is to concern itself hits at the very basis of labor's standards—"suspension for the period of the actual emergency and a reasonable adjustment thereafter of restrictive regulations not having the force of law which unreasonably limit production." These restrictive regulations in the opinion of the Nye Committee are union regulations. In addition to suspension for the emergency of these union regulations, the council is empowered to consider a "reasonable adjustment" later. In other words, the War Department plan contemplates not only an emergency cancellation of labor's gains, but the possibility of a permanent retreat from "pre-war standards."

The Bureau of Women and Minors of the War Labor Administration under the 1936 plan retains unaltered the functions which appeared most objectionable to labor in the 1933 version. The paragraph on Legal Council Division states:

"For several reasons the statutes of the various states prescribe certain restrictions in the hours and conditions of employment of women and minors in industry. Other restrictions are brought about through regulations issued by various authorized federal and state agencies, by agreements with trade unions, and in other ways. Many of these regulations and restrictions are expedient rather than necessary to the well-being of either the nation or the workers. In a national emergency much of this expediency is lost and the operation of some of these regulations and restrictions may well be suspended."

"This division has the double function of recommending in appropriate cases the suspension in whole or in part of such restrictions and, with the co-operation of the division of public relations, of securing the approval of public opinion to the action taken."

The establishment of the Minors' Division is explained in these words:

### *As to Employment of Children*

"While the employment of children under the age of 16 years in industry or agriculture will be avoided wherever possible, it must be recognized from the beginning that the nature of the emergency may require such employment in its later stages. In the earlier stages minors over 18 years of age, and in some cases over 16 years, can be utilized to advantage."

The labor provisions of the 1936 Industrial Mobilization Plan, even without the provisions of the Selective Service Act, make clear the intent of the War Department to cancel, wherever it desires, the restrictions and safeguards which labor has struggled for years to build for itself. More than that, in several places it is hinted that suspension or modification of restrictions may continue for a more or less indefinite time after the emergency. And finally, the timidity of the War Department in dealing with restrictions on profits offers a striking contrast to the definite provision for stabilization of wages. In the explanation of the tax legislation proposed to carry the plan into effect, the plan states: "... tax provisions must not be of such a drastic nature as to hinder, hamper or destroy the more important mission of producing munitions as required in war."

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# The Homely Virtues Found in the True Artisan

MUCH complaint is heard these days of bad workmanship and faulty material in the building trades. This complaint may be due to indifferent workmen who are careless with both the material and time of their employers. On the other hand, it may be due to the employer who, concerned more with profits than ethics, "rushes" his workmen or uses a cheaper material than was provided for in the contract.

The homely virtues are broad in their application. There is probably no place in the daily walks of life where there is greater opportunity to practice them than in the various trades. The need for their practice was graphically brought out some years ago in the "American Artisan" by Louis Giclas of the sheet metal industry, who now lives in New

York City. He referred to the Statue of Liberty as representing the greatest piece of sheet metal work in the world.

## Ethical Standards for the Artisan

After commenting on the purpose of the Statue of Liberty and the genius of Bartholdi, the co-originator of the idea and the sculptor of the statue, the author of the article then stressed the need for ethical standards in the sheet metal workers' trade. He urged:

"Let us, as sheet metal workers, get inspiration for true service, good material and honest workmanship as represented in the best and most enduring piece of sheet metal work in the world—Bartholdi's Statue of Liberty. That masterpiece should carry to our trade the lesson of thoroughness, sincerity of purpose, perfection of materials, and uncompromising opposition to makeshift stuff.

"This masterpiece of sheet metal work should inspire us to be ever watchful of the honor of our trade, to give full values always of workmanship and material and to scorn subterfuges and substitutes. Those of us with larger experience should be ever vigilant and ready to illuminate the thoughts of the newcomers in the trade, the property owners, and all those who seek honest equivalents for their expenditures in materials and workmanship, in the same manner that the Statue of Liberty enlightens the foreigner who comes to this free land.

## Faithfulness to Duty Brings Its Reward

"We need to emphasize anew the supreme importance of high ethical standards of our trade. Some few there are who are so short-sighted that they seek only immediate results. They need to be taught that permanence of material and workmanship constitute duty whose performance carries with it in the long run the reward of profits as well as of conscience."

Discussing the broader import of the Statue of Liberty, the author continued:

"It is well, therefore, to reaffirm the significance of this Statue of Liberty. It means freedom to evolve the best that is in us. It stands for education, for the greatest public school system in the world, for an untrammelled press, for the right to come and go from one end of the country to the other without police restrictions and passports, for the sanctity of the home, and for the safeguarding of the family. It does not mean a permit to defame this government or to hinder its operation."

Imbued also with the significance of the Statue of Liberty as the great world symbol of democracy, Giclas wrote a poem of eighty-two lines a few years ago, the theme of which was the statue, and while visiting France he collaborated with others in having a picture of the statue placed on a French postage stamp above the word "Fraternite." The stamp was issued in January, 1936. Six countries have issued similar postage stamps.—Scottish Rite News Bureau.

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## Soy Bean May Be Liverwurst to You

THE Chicago Board of Trade has begun to permit brokers to speculate on the future price of the soy bean. Before the depression, these little brown beans were almost entirely unknown in this country. Today, by universal admission, writes Eliot Janeway, the soy bean is our fastest-growing crop, ranking fourth in 1935 as a cash grain crop, topping rye and, on many days last fall, topping corn as well. Between the insignificant role of the soy bean in our former economic life and our dependence upon it now stretches a gulf as wide as that separating the income of United States wage-earners then and now. For the soy bean's story is a depression story.

"Nation's Business" recently said: "The surest relief for agriculture will come from the production of new agricultural output that will go to industry rather than to the human stomach."

### Believes Ford Looking Into Future

In the opinion of Janeway, above referred to, Henry Ford is trying to repeat in agriculture his phenomenal role in industry by playing godfather to the soy bean, the crop whose uses are legion—as food for humans, feed for animals, fertilizer for the soil, raw material for the factories. Ford's soy bean investment has been remarkably shrewd—even for him. When he can't sell it as food, he can as raw material; in off years when he can't use it as raw material, the demand for a cheap food is bound to increase, and he can sell it as food. Thus his investment carries an air-tight insurance policy against "over-production."

It is stated that Ford is building a \$5,000,000 plant to make plastic materials, like steering wheels and gearshift knobs, from soy bean resin. Oils extracted from the soy bean serve him as substitutes for paint, varnish, enamel, glue, even rubber. Last year the Ford Motor Company used nearly 100,000 bushels of soy bean meal and nearly half a million bushels of soy bean oil. And this raw material is much cheaper than the specialized materials it replaces, for it can be produced uniformly and in vast quantities for the mass food market.

### Numerous Uses as Food Ingredient

As food the soy bean is not sold under its own label, like oranges. But at a "bakers'" convention we hear that soy bean flour, mixed with wheat, makes bread last longer. From the meat packers we hear that the soy bean, which absorbs four to five times its value in water, enables liverwurst, bologna and corned beef hash to be made much more cheaply, with only enough meat to provide the flavor.

From the dairy companies we learn that the soy bean, boiled in water, yields milk—containing only half the carbohydrate value of cow's milk, to be sure, and more water—but cheaper to make. Wherever milk, butter, eggs, meats, cereals can be saved the soy bean is used as an adulterant, scaling costs down so that the food companies can sell profitably to the lowest-income groups. The Department of Agriculture, it is declared, has not perfected a test to determine the presence of soy bean in meat products.

Success consists not so much in sitting up nights as being awake in the daytime.

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## The Government and Lotteries

Besieged by certain groups to establish lotteries to raise funds for charities, the government of South Australia appointed a commission of independent investigators to study the question.

This commission traveled to various Australian cities where lotteries are operated. After observing their effects upon the people the commission reported adversely on "any form of such devices." It points out that "a lottery is particularly harmful as regards young people, and gives rise to a belief that all gambling if legal is morally right. Young people are given facilities for gambling before they are able properly to understand what they are doing, and this with the sanction of the state. Further, the tendency is for young people to regard the lottery and not thrift and hard endeavor as their hope of financial success."

### "Government Sanctions Exploiting of Citizens"

Continuing, the report says: "The attraction is the most strong where there is a large prize, and the appeal is mostly to those in poor circumstances. The result is that large numbers of people who cannot really afford the price of a ticket yield to the temptation, particularly when their appetites are whetted by insidious advertisements."

It declared that "a government when giving its sanction to a lottery must realize that by so doing it is not protecting citizens, but is allowing them to be exploited."

In the United States most of the states have constitutional provisions against the operation of any kind of lotteries. These provisions are stated to have grown out of the moral and social effects of this device. "The most subtle and degenerating evil with which the British and American people contended for two hundred years—prior to about 1833—was the lottery," says a recent article upon the subject, which continues:

"Although the United States has no constitutional provisions against the lottery, the Congress has passed stringent laws against it, going so far as to exclude the use of the mails to persons conducting lotteries or any other schemes or devices of chance. . . . The increase in the number of persons 'playing the Irish Sweepstakes' shows it is futile for the press to moralize against the lottery in its editorials while in its news items it stimulates our avidity for so-called easy money by publishing the names of the winners or a list of their prizes."

### Unfair Trade Practice Act Invoked

In connection with this general subject it also has been stated that hardly a week passes that one or more candy concerns are not charged with unfair competition through the use of a lottery scheme in the sale of their candies to the public.

The complaints usually allege that sales are made by means of a punchboard. The purchasers who punch winning numbers from the board are said to receive a box of candy, while those selecting other numbers receive nothing for their money. Sometimes the punchboard lottery scheme is so arranged that every number wins something, but some numbers win comparatively larger amounts of candy.

The United States Federal Trade Commission is not concerned with the violation of any federal gambling law as such, or the ethics involved in encouraging gambling. Alleged violation of the Fair Trades Practices Act is the only question at issue in these complaints.

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## New Zealand Enacts Compulsory Arbitration

Compulsory arbitration of labor disputes, obligatory trade union memberships and basic minimum wages for both men and women workers are outstanding features of the new industrial conciliation and arbitration amendment act recently adopted by New Zealand, in reversal of the act of 1932, by which the Arbitration Court was shorn of its compulsory powers, says James A. Wilson of the International Labor Organization.

Writing in the current issue of the "International Labor Review," E. J. Riches, New Zealand member of the staff of the International Labor Office, discusses the new act and the circumstances leading to its passage.

The act not merely restores the compulsory powers possessed by New Zealand's Arbitration Court from 1894 to 1932, says Riches, but also requires the court to fix basic rates of wages applicable to all workers covered by awards and agreements. Further, the act provides that such workers must become trade union members and that wherever practicable a forty-hour, five-day week shall be adopted.

Riches points out that the new law is already widely applied; that basic wage rates have been fixed for men and women, numbers and memberships of trade unions have been greatly increased, and the forty-hour week is in operation over a large part of industry. The increase in trade union memberships, he says, has led to proposals for a National Trade Union Congress.

Discussing the future working of the arbitration system, he holds that "none of the developments at present taking place is likely to be more important than the growth of trade unions." He continues:

"If to the increase in their numbers and membership is added the establishment of a unified national organization the resulting increase in trade union bargaining power may change the whole character of the arbitration system.

"If, on the other hand, small-scale unco-ordinated unions remain the typical form of industrial labor organization in New Zealand, the working of the system may be expected to differ but little in essentials from the practice of the past.

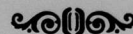
"The court's authority will, however, be extended to a greater number of workers and a wider range of trades; and there is at least a possibility that its policy in wage regulation, influenced by the more specific definition of the content of the basic wage, may resemble more closely the practice of Australian courts.

"When it is considered that this law is accompanied or is about to be followed by far-reaching enactments concerning working conditions in factories, shops and offices, the restoration of wage reductions, farm wages and conditions of labor, pensions, unemployment relief and workers' compensation, it is evident that New Zealand has entered upon a period of social legislation comparable with that which a generation ago attracted the attention of the world."

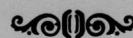
## American Shipyards Participate In Nation's Business Recovery

Construction of merchant tonnage in United States shipyards during 1936 was more than double the output of the previous year and greater than any year since the post-war boom of 1922, according to new statistics. The increase, estimated at 67 per cent, is accounted for largely by extensive building of tankers for American oil companies. There has also been a boom in the construction of dredges, ferryboats, barges and other small craft. During the past year Pacific Coast yards accounted for only 1.9 per cent of the construction.

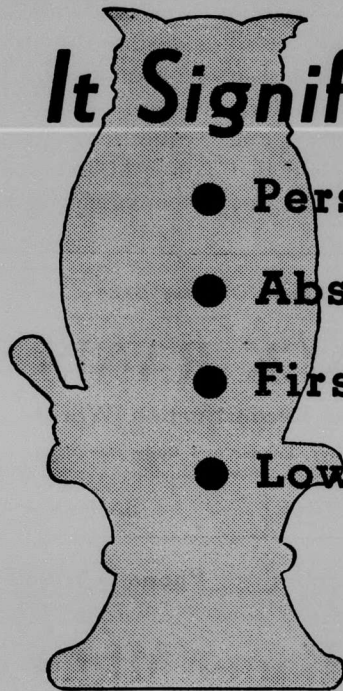
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# Centenary Will Honor Life Work of Horace Mann

IT IS well for the world that here and there a man, standing above his fellows, on the mountain peaks, sees visions and hears messages which he may translate to them. The great world spirit throbbing in our complex human life is, with all its effort, able to make itself heard only to the few of finer ear, and to reveal its visions only to the far sight of those who, among the sons of men, have the gift of the prophet and can act as interpreters to their kind. The men who transcribe these messages, and who catch the far visions, are men of practical spirit. They are largely the product of the age in which they live, and while standing upon the vantage ground of truth, there is in them a certain aloofness of spirit and an individuality of mind which separate them from their fellows. Sometimes they are born with great intellectual power. Sometimes their hearts are blessed with the spirit of brotherhood. Sometimes they are men with a genius for religion. Sometimes they are men into whose life there has been brought a vision, a longing and a hope of a great triumph for their kind. Men like these are born transformers, to teach their fellow men the vision of God. Such a one was Horace Mann.

## Revolutionized the Common School System

The centenary celebration which pertains to one who has achieved great things or who has rendered a signal and lasting service to mankind is usually based on the birthday or death date of the personage. But the National Educational Association has chosen the present year to bring to the nation's attention the contribution of Horace Mann to education and to democratic institutions. For it was in 1837 that he, while president of the State Senate of Massachusetts, aided in creating a board of education for that state, the later results of which action are popularly regarded as having revolutionized the common school system there and indirectly the same system throughout the nation. It has been said that before Horace Mann lived American citizens scarcely knew what a good

common school was, and that to him is due that system of popular education that has given our nation a foremost place for intelligence. To him is given credit for creating the present well established plan of graded schools, high schools, normal schools and teachers' institutes. "My eighty thousand children" was an expression of devotion used by the great idealist when alluding to those who were young when he first entered upon educational work in Massachusetts, and it is said that children of that day were proud to be thus designated.

Horace Mann was born in Franklin, Massachusetts, on May 4, 1796. His early life was amid poverty, without the rightful playtime activities of childhood and he had only eight to ten weeks of schooling annually until fifteen years of age. God-fearing parents guarded the home—the mother reputedly loving and wistful, the father not overly ambitious for the future of his children, of whom Horace was the fourth, and the third son. In religion he was brought up under Dr. Nathaniel Emmons, who has been declared "hyper-Calvinist" in doctrine. An occasion that carried through the life of Mann is said to have been that of hearing at a tender age the funeral sermon over the remains of his brother, who had been drowned, a sermon that in its austerity failed to give hope or comfort to the sorrowing parents and implanted rebellion to certain of its doctrinal features in the young and plastic mind of the surviving brother.

## Early Handicap Toward Learning

In childhood the material circumstances of the parents rendered impossible the possession of books that young Horace craved in his quest for knowledge. He braided straw to pay for his school books and otherwise took advantage of every means that would enable him to procure education. These early struggles doubtless had commanding influence over his later life, devoted to providing facilities for that boon to all coming generations. Finally being able to enter Brown University, a new

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life and activity was opened that in history is recognized in the centenary celebrations of this year.

His first marriage was to Charlotte Messer, daughter of the president of Brown University and who only lived two years. The second marriage was to Mary Peabody, whose sister, Elizabeth, was the great kindergartener, while another sister married Nathaniel Hawthorne. Entering into the practice of law, Horace Mann soon built up a wide and lucrative practice. His biographers relate that in his profession he had resolved never to defend wrong, and that he never swerved from that principle. Stern laws were then upon the statute books of New England, and about this time is related the incident of the Connecticut jury which brought in a verdict of manslaughter against a defendant on an indictment for horse-stealing in order to avoid the high penalty for the latter.

#### First Great Humanitarian Accomplishment

Mann had moved from Dedham to Boston, and his ability first brought public recognition when he was chosen to the State Legislature. His first speech in that body was in favor of religious liberty, and against making donations for a particular creed that would carry over a period of years after the donor had passed on. His second speech was in behalf of railroads, indicating the vision and practical phase of his mind. What is considered his greatest work of this period was leadership in the establishment of the first asylum for the insane in the United States, at Worcester, and emphasis is yet laid upon his speech in favor of that humanitarian reform. He espoused the cause of anti-slavery, and Liberty, Temperance with its eventual abolition of the liquor traffic, and Education were watchwords in his public career.

When the new Board of Education was established in Massachusetts it was to Horace Mann that his friends of the new regime looked to promote success of the plan, and he was named its secretary. From this date forward he came into and forever remains in wider prominence in the educational field. His "Twelve Reports" have been declared a world in themselves, in which all essential questions of the subject are considered, and in which he discussed the school room desks and benches with as much care and completeness as he did the principles of teaching and

discipline. His ideals and even immediate objectives were far in advance of the people and their day, but he fought on. "In the war with ignorance there is neither peace nor neutrality" was a phrase in a testimonial once presented to him.

He is next found in the national House of Representatives as the successor of John Quincy Adams, in which position it is said he hoped to render further service to the cause of education in the wider national field. Here the principles for which he had long contended were maintained. Throughout his public and political career "policy" in the attainment of his objectives was spurned, and he once leveled sharp criticism at Daniel Webster when the latter sacrificed the cause of freedom to passion for office.

But again, and for the remaining years of his life, Horace Mann returns to the field of education—nearest to his heart, and where his name is now reverently honored. Being tendered the presidency of a new institution of learning to be founded at Yellow Springs, Ohio, he eagerly seized the opportunity, and in September of 1853 took leave of urban comforts and culture, together with whatever of material success he had attained, in order to plant the seeds of higher education in what was then a wilderness so far as numerical population and the general surroundings of the twenty acres of Antioch College were concerned, and with many of the students tragically primitive. The institution was founded upon the principles of co-education of the sexes and non-sectarianism; art, music, the physiological laws and obedience to the latter were in the curriculum, and there was to be no competition between students, the intention being to satisfy the great hunger in all for knowledge, and encouragement to measure one's self by one's self. All of these may be declared as having been revolutionary in that territory.

#### Personal Interest in Students' Welfare

Space will not permit enumeration of the many discouragements which Horace Mann encountered at Antioch. They were in a measure comparable with those encountered in his earlier efforts in Massachusetts, likewise not here detailed. At an advanced age he entered upon a pioneering work which only saintly vision and devotion to a cause would attempt. Added to his duties as head of the institution, he taught cer-

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tain of the classes, and the individual life of the students was his constant solicitation. College education was not to him successful if mere academic training was the goal, and it has been said he maintained that diplomas should not be given to an immoral student, no matter how high the attainment in scholarship. He prayed that "Man, Duty and God be preached until the light drive out the darkness." After carrying on at Antioch for six years the great soul passed on, and there is a touching relation of his last hours, with the weeping students about him, his solicitude for their future and the personal admonitions given. The inscription on his monument at Antioch reads: "Be ashamed to die until you have won some victory for humanity."

The first of the Horace Mann centenary events sponsored by the National Educational Association is scheduled for this month, with ten others to follow throughout the year.

### Swedish Co-operatives Receive No Favors

Of late, considerable discussion has been given to the success attained by co-operative buying and selling associations in Sweden, where the co-operative movement—especially in the field of purchasing—has been the most extensively developed.

It has been said that co-operatives could be equally successful in this country, and a few months ago a federal commission went to Sweden to study conditions at first-hand.

A recent dispatch from the Stockholm correspondent of the "Wall Street Journal," Kurt Drachenfels, brings out the fact that Swedish co-operatives are treated precisely as any other private enterprise, are subject to taxation, and are not favored in any important way. In other words, they must stand on their own feet. If they succeed, well and good; if not, they must go to the wall, as would any other business.

"You know the sweet tooth our Gladys used to have? Well, now that she's in the confectionery business, she won't look at a sweet." "You don't say! I wish I could get my husband a job in a distillery!"

## What "New Deal" Has Accomplished

On January 20, when President Roosevelt entered on his second administration, the legislative accomplishments of the "new deal" stood completed, a record for history, says the United Press.

A possible second "new deal" was launched by the President in his inaugural address, but on March 19 the nation viewed as a completed whole the legislation whereby he sought to rejuvenate economic and social structures of the depression-stricken country.

Most major accomplishments remained, but the National Recovery Administration and the first Agricultural Adjustment Administration, keystones of the original "new deal," were stricken by Supreme Court disapproval.

These are not the only changes since the raw day in March, 1933, when the President called a special session of Congress to meet the depression's emergency. Federal relief plans have undergone revision. A.A.A. has been reconstructed and Congress itself has withdrawn many of the broad powers it delegated to Roosevelt to meet the crisis.

Major first term legislative achievements still intact included:

- (1) A comprehensive program of federal relief aid, designed to keep all destitute Americans free from want.
- (2) Agriculture aid, predicated on the theory farmers should get a "fair price" for their crops.
- (3) Labor safeguards designed to protect the worker's right to bargain for wages and hours through representatives of his own choosing.
- (4) Comprehensive delegation of fiscal and monetary powers to the executive department of the government.
- (5) New taxes designed to increase levies on the wealthy and to assure employees security in old age and unemployment.

Other important measures enacted included:

Neutrality act, providing an arms embargo against belligerents.

Reciprocal trade authority, enabling the administration to make agreements with foreign nations for interchange of goods regardless of tariff restrictions.

Establishment of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

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## Changing Conditions in England

Stanley Baldwin, British premier, may topple from his present position as "Savior of the Empire" when the English people have time for sober second thought, according to Chandler Bragdon, University of California Extension instructor. Bragdon says:

"In the recent constitutional crisis Baldwin used the argument that for Edward VIII to marry the woman of his choice would be impossible under constitutional procedure. But in the past, particularly in the great war period, England has prided herself on her ability to make adjustments to changing conditions. Time and time again, important departures from the tradition of the past have been made—and England has weathered the storm.

"Baldwin did not doubt, evidently, that the majority of the people in the British Isles and the Dominions would support him in his struggle with the king. His close alliance with the leaders of the Church of England, and the amazing blandness of his speech in the House of Commons immediately after the abdication, lead some to suspect that the recent events in England were 'managed' by the prime minister and were not the result of royal romance or tragic fate.

"Now that the English people, stunned by the magnitude of the crisis and the suddenness of its development before their eyes, are coming to look upon the events of December with detachment, sympathy for Edward VIII seems to be growing. At the same time Baldwin's expressed conviction that he was defending the sacred temple of the empire from a self-willed monarch does not seem to carry the weight that it did in the heat of the crisis."

### And You Haven't Overlooked Anything Else?

The Sunday motorists had picked the farmer's fruit and his flowers, and their car was full of plunder. Pointing to an unexplored highway, they inquired of the farmer: "Shall we take this road back to the city?" "You might as well," replied the farmer, "you've got almost everything else."

## Bureau Study of Women Workers

The responsibility of 3,750,000 women in the country for the double job of home-making and wage-earning is stressed in a bulletin by the United States Women's Bureau.

"In our studies we find that the vast majority of married women workers are holding jobs because they must earn money to support dependents partly or entirely," the report says. "Nor does the married woman's economic need of a job always show on the surface. The ancient idea that if a woman is married she always has a husband who can furnish the entire support for the home is disproved by the whole economic situation of today."

The study, based on 1930 census data, shows that one million of the employed home-makers were in families having no man at the head. Almost half a million were the only wage-earners in their families consisting of two or more persons.

Well over a third of all the gainfully occupied women in the United States in 1936 enacted the dual role of home-maker and wage-earner, the study shows. These home-makers comprised not only married women but also single ones and some with broken marital ties. Four-fifths of the wage-earning home-makers were employed outside the home. Almost two-thirds of the total number of employed home-makers were at work in industry, in offices including telephone exchanges, as saleswomen in stores, and as servants and waitresses. A tenth did agricultural work on their home farms.

Another fact stressed in the study is that practically one-sixth of the employed home-makers' families, some 614,000 of them, had lodgers in their homes. The great majority of those who took lodgers were home-makers employed outside the home, and the job of looking after the lodgers was a third responsibility for these women.

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## Amazing Analysis of State Farm Tenancy

The following are very brief extracts from a report prepared by the executive committee of the Simon J. Lubin Society of California, one of the announced purposes of which organization is to better the conditions among agricultural workers. The report was submitted to the President's Committee on Farm Tenancy at a recent public hearing held in San Francisco.

The report opens with the declaration, "Far from being negligible in California, farm tenancy is the major problem." In this state agriculture is industry. It is a highly capitalized, highly mechanized, highly efficient industry, with control vested in absentee and speculative owners and financing agencies. Tenants are the creatures of these interests.

### Groupings of Farm Tenants

The census fails to differentiate between tenants. The tenant with a five-acre Petaluma chicken farm and Hoover's Pasco Produce and Development Company are lumped together. Three fairly distinct groups, however, are (1) the highly capitalized individual or corporate tenant, whose interest is in profitable production of crops; (2) the grower-shipper, primarily interested in handling and brokerage of farm products, and (3) the poor subsistence tenant. As an example of a fourth group, called (in the census) "part owners," is cited the Earl Fruit Company, owner of 25,000 acres in Kern County alone.

After discussing various conditions, evils and methods of operation under the first two groups, the report gives the following conclusions: Recognition that farming in California is industry, and farm workers are entitled to be considered on a plane of equality with other industrial workers; recognition that from present factory methods of

farming there results a constant tendency toward soil depletion and further repression of the farm workers; recognition that unionization is the only hope for the future of the agricultural worker.

### Present Conditions and Opposing Forces

Three of the immediate conditions, as noted by the Society, are: Rotten living conditions, shockingly low wages, and the health problem, the latter "constituting a dangerous menace to California agriculture."

Some of the forces working against improvement in the situation are vigilantism, blacklisting, and conspiracy of certain big corporations to suppress labor organizations and labor legislation.

As reasons for unbelievably low wages (\$360 average per year, per family, is gross) are mentioned casual nature of the work, expenses incident to migratory work, and the labor contractor—in for his "cut." Wage comparisons between California agricultural labor and that in other regions are meaningless, because of basic differences in type of labor and method of remuneration. Certain details of the degrading living conditions and the health problem are next touched upon, with mention of the powerlessness of the present state agency to enforce legislation.

### Specific Instances of Lawlessness

Under the subject of "vigilantism" the report deals with eleven instances, and in sub-headings tells of the origin and circumstances of each case. The latter being more or less familiar to members of organized labor, only the instances themselves, as mentioned in the report, are here enumerated, as follows: Wheatland Hop Riots, 1913; Imperial Valley, 1928; Imperial Valley, 1933-34; Cotton Pickers' Strike, San Joaquin County, 1933; Criminal Syndicalism Act, invoked as result of cotton strike; Lodi, 1933; Santa Rosa, 1935; Orange County, 1936; Salinas, 1936; Stockton, 1936; S. E. R. A.-forced labor, 1935 (removal of men from relief rolls during harvesting season).

On the subject of "Blacklisting," the report

mentions Salinas after the 1936 lettuce strike, and cites: "Photographic evidence shows list of classified workers with regard to jail sentences, credit accounts, etc."

### Names Anti-Labor Influences

"Conspiracy of Big Operators to Suppress Labor Organization and Labor Legislation."—In this section of the report the subdivisions, with certain activities enumerated in each, are: (1) Associated Farms of California, Inc.; (2) California State Chamber of Commerce; (3) Political Control by Certain So-called Leaders of Agricultural Groups in California (Quoting: "At the present time this control dominates the State Board of Agriculture, State Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Experiment Station, Berkeley; Giannini Foundation, Berkeley; State Prorate Commission, Agricultural Council of California, Agricultural Committee of the State Chamber of Commerce"), and (4) California Manufacturers' Association.

Upon the basis of its inquiry the Society's executive committee makes fourteen recommendations on various phases of the subject, the first of which is that every encouragement be given to organization for collective bargaining to agricultural workers on a regional basis, with a similar organization of bona fide working farmers. Another recommendation is that Congress appropriate sufficient funds to permit the La Follette Committee to investigate California conditions with reference to vigilantism, attempts to prevent labor organization, and violations of civil rights.

### THE WORK OF ONLY ONE UNION

Edward F. White, president of New York Photo-Engravers' Union No. 1, International Photo-Engravers' Union, announced at the twenty-ninth annual meeting of No. 1 that \$4,000,000 had been distributed among 3000 members in unemployment benefits since 1930. The average number idle in that six-year period was 600 at a time, he said.

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## Can't Escape Obligation

Supreme Court Justice Philip J. McCook of New York has ordered two affiliated dress concerns to move their machinery back to New York, take back the union workers they fired, and pay damages which these workers suffered by loss of wages. And, sweeping as was the decision in itself, it became more so because Justice McCook laid down the rule that contracts like the one between the union and the dress concerns must be enforced to fill up the gap left by the passing of N.R.A.

The contract was made in February, 1936, between the Popular Priced Dress Manufacturers' Group, Inc., on the one side, and the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the Joint Board of the Dress and Waistmakers of New York. The two affiliated firms were members of the employers' group, and were bound by the contract. One part of the contract pledged the employers not to move their shops to any place which can be reached only by paying more than a 5-cent fare.

### "Strong Measures" Needed

"The logic of the situation calls for application of strong measures," Justice McCook said. "With the end of N.R.A. appeared a new need for such contracts as the one in suit.

"Without a remedy as wide as that need, unscrupulous employers of labor will be tempted to play one community off against another, unlawfully depriving New York City of her business and her inhabitants of their livelihood."

Justice McCook attributed the "unfortunate result" to a "head-on collision between a union conscious of power and an employer with an unenviable business record, an aggressive personality and a determination to make a success this time at all costs."

### Firms Sought Cheap Labor

"It is clear that the intention was at one stroke to get rid of the obligations of the contract and to obtain cheaper non-union labor in a more indulgent community."

David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and Julius Hochman, head of the Joint Board, were jubilant at the decision.

"The decision makes clear," said Hochman, "that no employer may evade his responsibilities by taking the jobs out from under his workers by seeking sub-standard conditions in rural areas hitherto untouched by industry."

### ORDINANCE "UNREASONABLE"

Granting a motion to dismiss, pending charges against five members of Local No. 188 of the United Automobile Workers of America, the police court in Santa Monica held that the ordinance purporting to prohibit the distribution of handbills and leaflets anywhere in the city of Santa Monica was too broad and was an unreasonable exercise of the police power. Those arrested had been handing out leaflets pertaining to the organization of their union.

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## Management of Gift to State University

As an example of the care with which gifts to the University of California are administered the regents of that institution recently made public the terms under which the Bear Gulch Water Company, of San Mateo County, a gift to the state more than a third of a century ago, was sold.

During the years 1898 to 1901 the late Cora Jane Flood of San Francisco made a number of gifts to the University for the purpose of establishing an endowment in support of specific educational projects. Included among the gifts were 4000 shares of stock in the Bear Gulch Water Company, which was listed at a nominal value, and bonds in the same company with a par value of \$114,000 maturing some thirty years later.

At the time there was no market for these securities and they were held by the regents as special endowment investments. Convinced that the only way of liquidating Miss Flood's investments was to put money into the water company and build it up to a salable condition, the regents acquired full ownership and took over all bonds, issued and unissued.

Under the management of various successive University officers named as managers the facilities of the company were steadily improved and its consumers increased to 2648 from 369, by 1935. Even during the depression it was found possible to make capital improvements of \$20,000 to \$35,000 a year and to reduce the bonded indebtedness. As a result the Bear Gulch Water Company was converted from a frozen asset into a salable property. It was purchased in July of last year by the California Water Service at a price which returned to the Regents all of their investment plus \$157,185 for the general endowment of the University, and converted Miss Flood's gift from securities valued at \$114,000 for which there was no ready market into an endowment of more than \$700,000 in cash.

"Company unions" are barred, under a bill introduced in the Pennsylvania legislature, and their formation by employers is declared to be an unfair labor practice.

## Age Distribution of U. S. Population

Changes in the "age distribution" of the population that are occurring as the immigrant portion ages soon will present a "new challenge" to American business management, Dr. Robert E. Chaddock, professor of statistics in Columbia University, asserts.

Declaring that older persons are increasing numerically in proportion to the rest of the population, Dr. Chaddock estimated that the number of those over 65 years old, now about 6,500,000, will be trebled in fifty years.

"The period of youth in our industrial organization is passing and our economic structure must be adopted to age changes," he wrote. "Institutions and agencies for the care of the aged, the burden of old-age pensions and the costs of dependency will increase rapidly.

"The increasing burden of the aged upon the productive workers need not affect adversely the standard of living, because the proportion of persons in the productive ages, 20 to 64, is not decreasing and the burden of support for the young dependent group is declining."

Adaptation of the industrial structure to employ the ever increasing number of older workers, 45 to 64, will be necessary if the high American standard of living is to be maintained, Dr. Chaddock declared.

Due to the restriction of immigration and the aging of the foreign-born here, the percentage of those who immigrated to this country and are now over 65 is twice as great as that of the native Americans over 65, Dr. Chaddock observed.

He noted that the proportion of people 20 to 64 years old is much greater in the cities than in the country. In the rural districts the number of children in proportion to the entire population was found greater than in the urban areas.

## Low Earnings of Chicagoans

More than 400,000 heads of families in Chicago—nearly half of the total number—earn less than \$1000 a year, according to a survey made by the Metropolitan Housing Council.

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**Numerous Proposals to  
Amend Constitution**

Up to the beginning of the week beginning January 17, fifteen proposals to amend the Constitution of the United States had been introduced in the Senate, and thirty-one in the House. Only four of these proposed amendments—three in the House and one in the Senate—would empower Congress to pass laws such as those which the Supreme Court has declared unconstitutional. No amendment has been proposed limiting directly the power of the Supreme Court to declare laws unconstitutional.

The general opinion on Capitol Hill, according to George L. Knapp, of the International Labor News Service, seems to be that if the Constitution is changed to give Congress the same definite control of industry, agriculture and labor that it has now over interstate commerce, court interference can be stopped by act of Congress without a special amendment.

**Classification of Various Proposals**

A rough classification of the amendments introduced to date is as follows:

Giving Congress added powers, four; making the term of President and vice-president six years, with no re-election, five; making the term of representatives four years instead of two, as now, five; abolishing all future issues of tax exempt securities, eight; giving the President power to veto items in a bill without knocking out the whole bill, three; limiting or changing the power to declare war, four; applying the initiative or referendum or primary to national affairs, three.

This leaves a few proposals out as unclassified. Two of these are identical proposals, one in the House and one in the Senate, for the perennial Women's party amendment, giving equal rights to men and women. Since the American labor movement turned thumbs down on this plan years ago, pointing out that it would nullify all the special legislation which women in industry need, the repeated introduction of this plan is little more than a gesture.

**To Regulate Labor Conditions**

In the House, Martin of Colorado and Ford of California introduced identical proposals for an amendment "empowering Congress to regulate hours and conditions of labor and to establish minimum wages in any employment, and to regulate production, industry, business, trade and commerce to prevent unfair methods therein." A second section would knock out the due process clause with respect to all legislation on these subjects, except as to methods of enforcing such legislation.

Congressman Faddis of Pennsylvania puts it in shorter form: "The Congress shall have power to make laws to regulate agriculture, commerce, industry and labor."

Senator Logan of Kentucky goes at the same proposition in a different way. He would give Congress power "to make all laws to promote the general welfare of the United States, and to determine the necessity for such laws."

Hamilton Fish of New York proposes this amendment: "Each state shall have power to fix fair minimum rates of wages for women and minors employed in industry for service of equivalent value."

The three amendments giving the President power to veto items without vetoing a whole bill give the President powers now held by many governors of states.

**Referendum to Declare War**

Three war amendments provide for referendums, except in case of invasion, and in one case imminent threat of invasion, proclaimed by the President.

Another amendment by Representative O'Malley

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of Wisconsin gives Congress power to conscript property in time of war whenever it conscripts men.

Lemke of North Dakota proposes an amendment to let the voters of the United States initiate legislation. Senator Pope of Idaho would have them initiate amendments to the Constitution, and Senator Steiwer of Oregon has an amendment for a presidential primary.

## Wages Must Increase

The December Monthly Survey of Business of the American Federation of Labor is one of the most challenging that has ever been issued, according to the International Labor News Service.

"Continued business gains in November," says the Survey, "and the highly favorable outlook now reported for 1937, point to a significant increase in our national income. Such an increase challenges all who direct industrial policies to see that the wealth produced by the joint efforts of American citizens is equitably distributed among them.

"If this is not achieved business expansion must end within a few years and depression follow.

"A survey by competent engineers recently showed that American industries are equipped to produce a comfort level of living for every American family. We know also that unless the masses of our people progress steadily toward that comfort level, by continual increases in their buying power, industrial growth can not continue. For in no other way can we have a growing market for our products."

### Rising Wage Level Demanded

The engineers' report referred to is the "Chart of Plenty" by Harold Loeb. Continuing, the Survey says:

"We must plan for a progressively rising wage level that will eventually create production for a comfort living standard. That industry can eventually pay the comfort wage is unquestioned, for, provided distribution of income is equitable, ca-

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"Steps toward this goal must come progressively. We may begin with an effort to bring every family up to the minimum health standard, and today between 10,000,000 and 15,000,000 American families are living below this standard."

### Pay Increases Help Business

Then follows this impressive statement:

"It is significant that in 1934, after the code increases had taken effect, although business was operating at a very low level, business failures were fewer than they had been at any time since the days of war-time prosperity before 1920. In 1929, our year of greatest prosperity, 22,909 firms failed; in 1934, only 12,185.

"It can not be said, therefore, that wage increases laid so heavy a burden on industry as to cause many failures, even in a year when depression was still upon us. The very low record of failures in 1936, estimated only at 9586 for the entire year, shows an unusually healthy condition in the business world, a time auspicious for wage increases."

### Dividends at Record Peak

Dividends up to November 25 were \$200,000,000 higher than ever before in any month in American history, the Survey declares. This is laid entirely to the tax on corporation surpluses. The Survey goes on to say:

"Wage increases reported in the newspapers in November are a step in the right direction. It is too early yet to tell whether they are widespread enough to have much effect on buying power.

"We hope that industrial executives will be wise enough to see that wage increases must not stop with a few efforts featured in the press.

"Only by large and continuing increases can we create a market great enough for capacity production and full employment."

The Survey adds:

"To create 'a capacity production' living level at today's prices would require an income of \$3623 for every family in the United States. This would be \$1.77 per hour for a forty-hour week, with steady work throughout the year. Some skilled workers have already reached this level. For the vast majority we must count on steady upward progress, striving first to lift all to the minimum health level."

Today's minimum health wage is 73 cents an hour, the Survey explains.

### SAFETY RULES FOR MOTOR BUSES

Regulations designed to increase safety of operation of interstate motor busses and trucks under the 1935 motor carriers act have been announced by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The regulations prescribe qualifications of drivers, basic rules for operating motor vehicles, requirements as to parts and accessories deemed necessary for safe operation, and rules for the reporting of accidents.

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## State Court Referee Rules Against Mooney

In a sweeping ruling made last week, Referee A. E. Shaw upheld the conviction upon which Tom Mooney was sentenced to life imprisonment twenty years ago. The referee is stated to have accepted in its entirety the analysis of testimony taken at the recent thirteen months' hearing which was proposed by the deputies appearing for the attorney general's office.

### Court Will Hear Argument

The findings of the referee will now be passed upon by the California Supreme Court, before which tribunal oral arguments will be presented by attorneys for both the state and the defense. If that court upholds these findings Mooney's next resort will be to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Attorney George T. Davis, one of the counsel appearing for the defendant, declared that the referee's findings were "neither surprising nor unexpected," and that the case will be argued orally before the state court as soon as such arguments are requested. He continued:

### Statement by Defense Counsel

"It was not to be expected that the referee, an agent and appointee of that court, would reverse the prior decisions of that court.

"Without commenting in advance on the expected decision of the California court, it is probably sufficient to state at this time that the proceedings in the Mooney case have been handled from the beginning on the theory that the case would ultimately have to go to the United States Supreme Court for a final decision.

"From this point of view, the adverse findings of the referee can be construed as bringing the Mooney case one step nearer to the United States Supreme Court and ultimate vindication."

### Friends Undaunted by Ruling

Friends and sympathizers of Mooney, including the committee recently established among union members in the San Francisco Bay area to forward the fight in behalf of the freedom of both Mooney and Billings, immediately announced they would continue their efforts with renewed vigor. The San Francisco Labor Council, at last Friday night's meeting, appropriated \$250 to the pending drive for financial aid, while other donations were announced from various sections of the country, including \$500 from the Alaska Cannery Workers forwarded to the Council through the California

State Federation of Labor. Support is also being given to the measure which has been introduced in the State Legislature having for its purpose the granting of a full pardon to Mooney.

### LEATHER WORKERS' LABEL

All men and women members of organized labor and their friends are urgently requested to demand the union label of the United Leather Workers' International Union. The Leather Workers' union label is applied with a steel stamp impression on all leather articles and by a printed paper label to trunks, fiber and fabric goods. Harness and saddlery goods, suit cases, bags, ladies' handbags, pocketbooks, men's and women's belts, and all kinds of small leather goods carry this emblem. One San Francisco firm is using the label of the Leather Workers.

## Bridge and Ferry Toll Reduced, With Latter Seeking Further Cut

The Railroad Commission has approved an application of the Southern Pacific Golden Gate Ferries Company to meet the 50-cent toll of the new Bay bridge, which latter became effective this week and is a reduction from 65 cents. The traffic volume of the bridge since its opening in November greatly exceeded estimates made when the toll was first established, and easily justified the reduction.

The commission, however, denied an application of the ferry company for a drastic reduction in its rates which would reduce the auto fares from 65 cents to 30 cents, with a round trip of 50 cents, also offering commutation books of fifty one-way passages for \$10.

It was stated the denial had been made upon the grounds of insufficient notice by the company, the utilities act providing for a thirty-day interval after filing, in order to permit public hearings. It was added the denial had been without prejudice to filing of another application in accord with the law.

## Misleading Report on Strike Against Morrell

"There has been no settlement of the Morrell strike at Sioux Falls, South Dakota."

That is the statement in an official notice, under date of February 1, from the international office of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of America, sent to its local organizations and their friends in the trade union movement. The John Morrell Co. is on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the California State Federation of Labor, and members should not be deceived by misleading statements on the subject.

The announcement above referred to goes on to say that the international office of the Butchers' organization has been deluged with inquiries about an alleged amicable adjustment of the Morrell strike, which has been in progress for nineteen months.

In answer thereto the union officials state that negotiations tending toward adjustment of the strike were recently opened during which the union, as is the custom, set out a concrete and preliminary basis which it believed would materially aid in the conference with the packing company. It is also stated that a modicum of progress was made, "but the over zealous Morrell representatives seized upon the occasion and without sufficient justification broadcast to the nation that a settlement had been consummated."

The union officials stress the point that if any settlement should be effected full details thereof will be sent to each of its affiliated units.

### WILL OPEN MORE OFFICES

The Social Security Board has announced intention to open, at an early date, field offices in Fresno, Long Beach, Oakland (1440 Broadway), Richmond, Sacramento and San Diego. Offices in San Francisco and Los Angeles are now in operation.

### INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION

**\$22,476,731.00**

Paid as Pensions to members in twenty-eight years.

**9,419,317.27**

Paid in Mortuary Benefits during twenty-four years.

**469,055.76**

Expended for Trade Education in twenty-eight years.

**7,389,272.62**

Cost of Home and Maintenance for sick and aged members in forty-six years.

**24,126,610.33**

Expended since 1891 to increase wages, shorten hours of labor and for better working conditions.

**4,800,475.77**

Cash expended by local unions for unemployment relief — last five years.

**Aid This Work — Demand the Union Label**

**Take the  
Auto and  
Family**



**and visit across the Bay!**

## Ferry Company will continue All-Night Service

Southern Pacific Golden Gate Ferries will, (until further notice) continue to operate all night between its conveniently located terminals which are away from traffic congested areas.

### OAKLAND PIER ROUTE:

Leave San Francisco, Foot of Mission Street: 6 a.m., 6:30 a.m., 7 a.m. and every 15 minutes until 9:30 p.m., 10 p.m. and every hour until 6 a.m. Leave Oakland Pier: 5:30 a.m., 6 a.m., 6:30 a.m. and every 15 minutes until 9:30 p.m. and every hour until 5:30 a.m.

### BERKELEY ROUTE:

Leave San Francisco, Foot of Hyde Street: 6:30 a.m., 7 a.m., 7:30 a.m. and every 20 minutes until 8:30 p.m., then every 30 minutes until 10:30 p.m. and every hour until 6:30 a.m. Leave Berkeley Pier: 7 a.m. and every 20 minutes until 8:00 p.m., 8:30 p.m., 8:45 p.m., 9 p.m., 9:30 p.m., 10 p.m. and every hour until 7 a.m.

Auto with driver, and not to exceed four additional passengers ..... 65c  
Truck under 3,000 lbs., with driver and not to exceed four additional passengers ..... 65c  
Truck over 3,000 lbs., with driver ..... 75c

### WASH ROOMS ON ALL BOATS

**SAVE TIME AND EAT ON THE BOAT**

## Demands Investigation Of "Pressure Groups"

A demand that a special committee of the California State Legislature investigate several pressure groups who are issuing statements in the name of the "farmers" of California, attacking the organizing program of the California State Federation of Labor, was made this week by Walter Cowan, vice-president of the State Federation and chairman of its agricultural organizing committee.

Opposition to the repeal of the anti-picketing laws was voiced by several groups who, according to Cowan, represent large corporate interests and banks who are operating huge industrialized ranches throughout California.

"The same committee," Cowan said, "will also be asked to investigate the conduct of the Salinas lettuce strike, when members of the highway patrol used 'strong arm' methods against members of American Federation of Labor unions. Within less than a day after the first publicity was released by the agricultural committee regarding the conference of agricultural unions which is to be held in San Francisco—both A. F. of L. and independent—the so-called spokesmen of the farmers of the state attacked it as liable to encourage 'unwarranted class hatreds.'" Cowan continued:

"It should be remembered that several investigations into the economic and social conditions have been made by several federal and state agencies which have shown that certain conditions in California are as terrible as those of the sharecroppers of the South. Yet despite the results shown by the studies the large growers who do

so much talking for the farming industry of California refuse to consider that these workers are entitled to organize, and will organize in spite of their opposition. Now that the State Federation of Labor has stepped into the field of agricultural trade unionism the opposition to it must be stopped. California labor has stood for many years as outstanding within the ranks of the American Federation of Labor. It is true that other sections have had more workers organized, but the conditions enjoyed by the organized workers of California have been second to none. But this condition can not exist indefinitely while there are hundreds of thousands of workers in the agricultural and processing industries who are without a strong organization to assist them. This potential reservoir of labor must be organized under the banner of the American Federation of Labor. It can only be done by a unified organization program sponsored by the State Federation of Labor.

"Because of the lack of success that the many federal labor unions have had and also on account of the many thousands of workers who have been organized outside the fold of the A. F. of L. it has become necessary to build one statewide union of agricultural workers. This is in conformity with the resolution adopted by the Sacramento convention, which provided for the issuing of one statewide charter to agricultural workers.

Cowan said that all of these matters will be discussed at the state Conference of Agricultural Workers to be held in San Francisco on February 27 and 28, at the Labor Temple. Delegates from central labor bodies, local unions affected, federal labor and independent agricultural unions will be present.

## "Frame-up" Denied by Stanislaus Grand Jury

The Stanislaus County grand jury has announced that it found no evidence to substantiate the charges of a "frame-up" in the Modesto dynamite cases.

The investigation, said to have occupied two days, came as the result of sensational affidavits regarding conviction of the eight men involved in the case. These affidavits were first presented to a meeting of the San Francisco Labor Council last December by Attorney Aaron Sapiro and members of the committee acting in defense of the prisoners. These charged James Scrudder, chief prosecution witness, who testified he was employed by the police department, with having said he falsified his testimony and declared that by means of a dictaphone witnesses had overheard Scrudder admit a "frame-up."

The Labor Council requested investigation by city, state and national authorities of contents of the affidavits and committees were appointed in furtherance thereof. These committees have appeared before both Mayor Rossi and Governor Merriam, and just prior to its temporary adjournment the State Legislature ordered an investigation, by a committee of its members, into the new developments of the case.

Attorney Sapiro appeared before the Stanislaus County grand jury, as did Scrudder and William S. Biggs, the latter one of those having made affidavit.

## A. H. Peterson Named Organizer in Los Angeles by State Federation

A. H. Peterson has been named as a field organizer in the Los Angeles territory and now has an office in the Central Council headquarters in that city.

His appointment comes following a recent action by the executive council of the State Federation of Labor, when sanction was given for financial assistance toward an organizing campaign in the southern area, the work to be supervised by the Los Angeles Council and the five vice-presidents of the Federation located in that county.

The new appointee is a member of the San Pedro Longshoremen and also of Operating Engineers No. 72, and for a number of years has been active in the labor movement in southern California.

## A. F. OF L. COUNCIL MEET

The executive council of the American Federation of Labor will meet on Monday, February 8, in the headquarters in Washington, Frank Morrison, secretary-treasurer of the Federation, has announced.

## THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK

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December 31, 1936

ASSETS	\$171,747,451.01	DEPOSITS	\$156,806,115.19
Capital Paid Up . . . . .			\$5,000,000.00
Capital Fund . . . . .			\$1,000,000.00
Surplus . . . . .			\$4,000,000.00
Reserves and Undivided Profits . . . . .			\$4,469,135.04
<b>TOTAL CAPITAL ACCOUNT . . . . .</b>			<b>\$14,469,135.04</b>

Every Branch A Complete Bank

MISSION BRANCH, Mission and Twenty-First Streets  
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HAIGHT STREET BRANCH, Haight and Belvedere Streets  
WEST PORTAL BRANCH, West Portal Avenue and Ulloa Street  
FILLMORE BRANCH, 1528 Fillmore Street  
BURLINGAME BRANCH, 1435 Burlingame Ave., Burlingame

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Pre-Shrunk Blue Bib O'alls, \$1.75

Frisco Jeans, \$1.95

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3036 16TH ST., Between Mission and Valencia

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## THE RECOGNIZED LABEL



IN RECOGNIZED CLOTHES

## HERMAN, Your Union Tailor

1104 MARKET STREET

## Labor Council Holds Its Annual Election

The annual election of the San Francisco Labor Council last Friday night proved to be one of the most spirited contests ever known in the history of the central body, and brought out a record vote of 428 delegates.

The names of seventy candidates for the various positions appeared on the ballot and included two for the presidency, three for vice-president, two for secretary-treasurer, twenty-seven for the executive committee, fifteen for the organizing committee, nine for the law and legislative committee, and twelve for directors of the Labor Clarion. Two tickets were in the field, with several independent candidates also in the running. In addition to the Council meeting and election, one or two of the larger unions were holding their monthly sessions, resulting in an immense gathering at the Labor Temple entrance.

It became necessary to extend the closing hour for voting in order to accommodate the delegates, and the final returns were not reported to the Council until 2 o'clock in the morning.

### Result of Balloting

The following received the highest number of votes for their respective offices:

For president—John F. Shelley.

For Vice-President—Lawrence Palacios received the highest number of votes, but not a majority vote, wherefore a vote will have to be taken between Lawrence Palacios and Henry Schmidt.

For Secretary-Treasurer—John A. O'Connell.

For Members of the Executive Committee—The following twelve received highest votes: Harry Bridges, John C. Daly, Warren G. Denton, Mary Everson, Harry Hook, George G. Kidwell, John Metcalf, C. T. McDonough, Joseph McManus, Frank O'Brien, Patrick O'Brien, Robert Scott; there was a tie for the thirteenth member between J. Maguire and William Speers.

For Organizing Committee—Hugh Bell, Joe Figone, Marguerite Finkenbinder, Thomas Miller, C. E. McGovern, E. Rainbow, Thomas Rotell, John Holmes and John F. Shelley.

For Law and Legislative Committee—Emil G. Buehrer, Henry Heidelberg, George S. Hollis,

James E. Hopkins, Clarence H. King, Alvin Kullberg and Lillian Olney.

Directors of Labor Clarion—Arthur Elston, George S. Hollis, John A. O'Connell, Fred Wettstein and M. F. Wormuth.

Sergeant-at-Arms—Patrick O'Brien.

Trustees—Anthony Brenner, John F. Coughlan and James E. Hopkins.

Directors Labor Council Hall Association—Daniel C. Murphy, John A. O'Connell and William H. Urmey.

### Run-Off for Two Positions

Neither of the three candidates for vice-president having received a majority vote, and two candidates being tied for the last place on the executive committee, the Council ordered a second election for these positions for next Friday evening (February 12). Lawrence Palacios of the Laundry Workers and Henry Schmidt of the Longshoremen will be the candidates for vice-president at the run-off election (under the law the low candidate being eliminated), while J. Maguire of the Civil Service Janitors and William Speers of Operating Engineers No. 64 will be the only candidates for the place on the executive committee for which these two had a tie vote last week.

### The New President

John F. Shelley, the president-elect of the Council, has held the office of vice-president the past year and is a member of the Bakery Wagon Drivers' Union. Being 31 years of age, he will be the youngest occupant that office has ever known. He is a native of San Francisco, a graduate of Mission High School and of the Law School of old St. Ignatius (now the University of San Francisco), in which latter he also gained fame on the football eleven. Shelley traveled extensively as seaman for some years, became a clerk in a steamship office, and added to his other experiences by working in the Philippines for some time.

The veteran and well-known secretary-treasurer

of the Council, John A. O'Connell, was easily re-elected, and enters upon his twenty-fifth year in that responsible position. Patrick O'Brien, another veteran, was unopposed for sergeant-at-arms, as were John A. O'Connell, William H. Urmey and Daniel C. Murphy as directors of the Labor Council Hall Association, and Anthony Brenner, James E. Hopkins and John F. Coughlan for trustees.

## Market-Street Carmen

Members of Division No. 1004 of the Street Carmen, whose members are employed on the Market Street Railway lines, have served notice on the company of their desire to revise the wage scale which expired last Monday.

Robert Scott, president of the division, states that his organization is asking for 85 cents an hour, with an eight-hour shift in ten hours, in place of the present 62½ cents within eleven hours. An increase from 67½ cents to \$1.05 an hour is asked for the operators of one-man cars. Two weeks' vacation with pay and time and one-half for overtime after eight hours are additional features of the new proposal.

Scott states that under the present conditions new employees must work for nothing while in the "learner" stage and that for two and a half years thereafter only receive 52½ cents an hour. An 85-cent rate is asked for this class of employees after being broken in, and for their instructors a flat rate of \$1 daily instead of 10 cents an hour additional pay.

By their union labels shall ye know them!

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**Guaranteed Used Cars**

**999 VAN NESS**

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LADIES' HOME JOURNAL  
COUNTRY GENTLEMAN

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**YOUR FRIENDLY**  
**GROCER**  
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**LOW EVERY DAY**  
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## Run o' the Hook

(This department is conducted by the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

All unions subordinate to the International Typographical Union, particularly those on the Pacific Coast, are sorrowing with their sister union in Los Angeles, which lost one of its most valuable and beloved members on January 27, when Stanley B. Wilson was called to his final reward. Mr. Wilson was ill only a little more than a week. An attack of influenza which he suffered developed into bronchial pneumonia, which caused his death. Mr. Wilson was of Canadian birth and 66 years old. He went to Los Angeles in 1901, where he deposited a San Diego traveling card. Noting his outstanding ability, the membership of Los Angeles Union elected him to the presidency of that organization in 1906, which office he held several terms. His union activities were not confined to the Typographical Union alone. He was interested in everything that pertained to the welfare of organized labor, and was one of the prime movers in the construction of the Los Angeles Labor Temple and at one time was publisher of the Los Angeles "Citizen." He had been honored with several offices in the Central Labor Council of Los Angeles. Mr. Wilson had a thorough knowledge of the fundamentals of trade unionism, was a powerful and convincing speaker and as such his services were in constant demand when there was organizing work to be done. Mr. Wilson became the proprietor of a printing office in Los Angeles, in which the high ideals of trade unionism he had advocated were practiced and maintained throughout. He was a candidate for mayor of Los Angeles on the People's party ticket in 1907, when many other labor men were candidates for various offices. The main issue was municipal ownership, in which Mr. Wilson was a strong believer, and aided materially in bringing ownership of certain utilities by the people of Los Angeles. Mr. Wilson was a member of the State Board of Education for four years, and was also a member of the Owens River Commission in charge of the campaign that brought the aqueduct into Los Angeles. During the world war Mr. Wilson was engaged almost continuously as a national war savings speaker,

and at the close of the conflict served on state and local committees which fought for giving the returning soldiers every chance for rehabilitation. Although busy every moment of his eventful career, he found time to participate in fraternal activities. He was a member of the Masonic, Knights of Pythias, Elks and Woodmen of the World lodges and the Los Angeles Breakfast Club. Mr. Wilson was twice married. His first wife died some years ago. He is survived by his second wife, two daughters by his first marriage, four brothers, a sister and one grandchild. Respected by all who knew him, the death of Stanley B. Wilson is mourned alike in business, fraternal, professional and union quarters.

George Oman, member of Oakland Typographical Union No. 36, employed in the adroom of the "Tribune" for fifteen years, died of pneumonia last Sunday. Mr. Oman was one of the adroom staff of the San Francisco "Examiner" from about 1906 to 1920, and was well known in the jurisdiction of San Francisco Union. He is survived by his wife, two sons and four married daughters. His funeral was held last Tuesday in East Oakland. Incineration of the remains was at Oakland Crematory.

### "Chronicle" Chapel Notes

Ben Noble, according to information Monday, is rapidly getting the better of a severe attack of bronchitis.

Operator Sub Harry Bersner, confined at Mt. Zion Hospital following an appendix operation, is reported on the mend.

Lester Reynard certainly believes in receiving full value for money spent. We have in this chapel a place where members, feeling hungry, may for a slight expenditure get sandwiches or pies. Lester, feeling somewhat in need of a snack, purchased a fine looking cut of pie and ate and ate of the culinary delight. In fact, he went further, he ate the thin cardboard under the pie as well. He tells of the delicious taste the pie had but complains of the grade of cardboard used.

Wednesday morning at around 4 o'clock saw Charles Noble and family heading for the snow country—Yosemite Valley. He expects to master the difficult knacks of the ski and perhaps do some fancy ice skating. Yes, he went well prepared with

equipment—most of the family pillows were securely packed in the automobile.

The Bill Beveridge mentioned in Leo Bunner's semi-pro baseball column of the Sporting Green on Monday was the Junior Beveridge and not the Senior. However, Bill Senior can watch a perfect game.

### Call-Bulletins—By "Hoot"

Several of the boys have had a tussle with Old Man Flu, but, glad to say, they have had the better of the argument.

George Mitchell, comma chaser, paid the boys a visit last week. George looks well and may soon be back on the job.

"Sergeant" Charles Staples is also back on the job.

"Barnacle Bill" Kenna took a trip over the bridge to Berkeley. Bill thought that the speed laws on the bridge were too slow, so after leaving the famous structure turned on the gas. Result, speed cop got him and Bill donated to the Berkeley coffers.

One of the other members of the chapel was commiserating with Bill and accidentally let the cat out of the bag that he, too, had donated to the same cause. Myron ("Lucky") Douglass was the victim. Never thought that guy could get worked up to that extent.

Not wishing to be left behind in the matter of speed, Ernie Darr claims some sort of record when he started off as galley boy in the morning and wound up as acting foreman the same day.

"Rabbi" Ludes and Ross Wilson, who have Mondays off, didn't mind so much when it kept raining on that day, but they do think it is carrying things too far when it started to snow last week.

## Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

The contract under which the two factions of Boston Mailers have been working expires on March 15, 1937. The only mailers' "union" in Boston is an M. T. D. U. "union" of some fifty members. They were suspended from the I. T. U. for non-payment of dues. The 150 "outlaws" pay dues directly to the secretary-treasurer of the I. T. U. Under the contract which expires March 15 the two factions have worked on the newspapers under conditions of both factions enjoying equal rights as regards regular situations and sub lists.

At the M. T. D. U. convention at Colorado Springs, on the plea of delegates from the Boston M. T. D. U. "union," the convention voted to grant the latter "union" the privilege of taking in outsiders, or alleged "mailers," to the number of sixty-five, in order to increase their membership to 115, necessary to fill regular situations on the newspapers, when they propose to present a contract and working agreement to the newspaper publishers as a bona fide mailers' union.

Here is a case of M. T. D. U. officers and certain delegates to an M. T. D. U. convention who are affiliated with the I. T. U. giving aid and support to an alleged mailers' "union" having no other than M. T. D. U. affiliation, endeavoring to supplant in their jobs mailers who are affiliated

**YOU CAN HELP**  
**Keep Local Workers Employed**  
**Insist on these brands!**

**CANT BUST'EM**

**BOSS OF THE ROAD**

**SAN FRANCISCO'S BIG VALUES IN UNION MADE WORK CLOTHES**

## CHEAP CLEANING IS EXPENSIVE

Be not deceived by cheap cleaning. Protect the health of your family by patronizing a plant where all your clothes and household goods, including rugs, are handled under the most sanitary conditions, where your clothing stays clean and pressed longer and save them from wear.

Cleaning with us is an art.

*High Quality Cleaning and Finishing at  
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**HERMAN'S HATS**

Union Made  
**2386 MISSION STREET**  
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with the I. T. U. only. And, furthermore, the president of the M. T. D. U., who was a party to the action of the M. T. D. U. convention voting to give an M. T. D. U. union only the privilege to increase its membership, is also third vice-president of the I. T. U.

So far the publishers of the newspapers of Boston have taken no sides in the conflict between the mailers of that city. While the I. T. U. has been very patient with the high-handed actions of M. T. D. U. officers seeking to set themselves up as having complete jurisdiction over all work pertaining to mailing, independent of the parent body, the I. T. U., it is about time those officers were given to understand the I. T. U. is supreme in jurisdiction over mailers and the mailing trade.

The members of M. T. D. U. unions should consider the fact that the present third vice-president of the I. T. U. is such only by a technical decision of a federal court. Under such circumstances the third vice-president becomes a mere figurehead.

Far more satisfactory, obviously, would be a system whereby the third vice-president was chosen by the legally expressed will of printer and mailer members of the I. T. U. This can be accomplished by M. T. D. U. unions discontinuing the payment of per capita to a now almost wrecked M. T. D. U., more especially when the secretary-treasurer does not consider it worth his time to furnish its members a statement—monthly or quarterly—of receipts and expenditures. Why? Probably that official can answer that question. He is still silent, however, on the subject.

## What Workers Gained In Protracted Strike

By JOHN SCHOMAKER, Chairman Joint Maritime Strike Publicity Committee

After ninety-five days of idleness the maritime strikers are going back to work. They still have their unions, and they still have their Maritime Federation. In fact, their organizations are strengthened despite the fearful bombardment of the shipowners.

An informal survey of the various tentative agreements shows the seven unions of the Federation emerging with the following specific gains over their position at the end of the 1934 strike:

**The International Longshoremen's Association**—One of the seven striking maritime unions, won a basic six-hour day, with the abolition of relief gangs at 3 p. m. They also retained the hiring hall system installed under the 1934 award, which the shipowners were anxious to eliminate. The new I. L. A. agreement contains provisions for the negotiation of the problem of maximum sling loads, and for establishing safe working conditions. It also calls for discipline by the I. L. A. of its own members, and the establishment of uniform penalty cargo rates.

**The Radio Operators**—Won an eight-hour day

in their agreement, hiring hall, abolition of clerical work and a wage increase.

**The Sailors' Union**—Won a wage increase and hiring hall, as well as cash for overtime.

**Marine Cooks and Stewards**—Won a wage increase, an eight-hour day on freighters and a nine-hour day on passenger ships, besides cash for overtime and hiring hall.

**The Maritime Firemen**—Won a wage increase, hiring hall and cash for overtime.

**The Marine Engineers**—Won a wage increase, increased manning scales and union recognition, with retention by the owners of the privilege of selecting men from union ranks.

**The Masters, Mates and Pilots**—Won substantially the same gains as the Engineers. The agreement calls for a wage increase, cash for overtime and recognition of the union, with retention by the owners of the privilege of selecting men from the ranks of the union.

These are the specific gains won by united action on the part of the maritime unions. But the most important gain of all was the preservation of the Maritime Federation and its component unions. Maritime strikers know that their specific gains were won because of their Maritime Federation, and they know that the major defeat of the shipowners came with the latter's inability to break the Federation unity.

From the support and help given the maritime strikers by the rest of the union movement it is apparent that organized labor hereabouts realizes clearly that the effort to break the maritime unions is only part of a nation-wide and ever-growing program to crush trade unionism throughout the country. The support given the maritime unions by other unions and union members outside the maritime ranks helped considerably toward the union victory just achieved, but the most important and gratifying thing about the help rendered is that it signifies a consciousness by trade unionists in the Bay area that they must stand together.

Organized labor's welfare depends upon how "fair" the merchants are in your community.



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### One of America's Largest Homefurnishers February Sale of Homefurnishings

Every department in the store participates with extra savings on new, desirable furnishings for every room in the home. Take advantage of these unusual opportunities. Generous TRADE-IN allowances and LIBERAL TERMS.

No Money Down Up to 2 Years  
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### EASY TERM UNION TAILOR

SUITS and O'COATS to order  
also  
READY-TO-WEAR SUITS from \$25  
" O'COATS from \$20

TERMS \$1.50 WEEKLY

**NATE LEVY**

Union Tailor

942 Market Street

4th Floor

GA. 0662

Hours from 8:30 A. M. to 6:00 P. M.

Evenings by appointment

## Retail Salesmen

Retail Shoe and Textile Salesmen's Union No. 410 held an open meeting in Eagles' Hall Tuesday evening of last week for the purpose of interesting the shoe salesmen in the benefits of organization and affiliation with that local.

There was a very large attendance and many availed themselves of the opportunity to join. The meeting was addressed by President-elect J. F. Shelley of the Labor Council, on collective bargaining and organization efforts; also by Fred West of the Campaign Committee for Repeal of the Anti-Picketing Ordinance, which repeal is being given unanimous support by union labor.

The union has chosen the following officers for the coming year: President, F. A. O'Brien; first vice-president, J. W. Burns; second vice-president, J. E. Slevin; secretary, J. P. Griffin; guide, W. R. Rogoway; guard, H. E. Chick; trustees, L. C. Quiros, H. F. Fleishman and H. E. Chick; delegate to the Labor Council, F. A. O'Brien; delegates to the Union Label Section, J. P. Griffin and H. F. Fleishman.

This being the only bona fide organization of shoe, clothing, haberdashery, hat and textile salespeople affiliated with the organized labor movement of San Francisco, plans were outlined for an active campaign, in the interest of those merchants operating strictly union stores, among the trades-unionists by urging a better demand for union service.

Why not develop the habit of buying union-label goods?

## PROSPERITY IS HERE AGAIN

MAKE 1937 A BANNER YEAR



"Always Friendly"

**Walter N.  
BRUNT PRESS**  
PRINTING - BADGES - BANNERS  
LAPEL BUTTONS  
111 SEVENTH STREET  
Telephone MARKET 7070

## WEINSTEIN CO.

1041 MARKET ST. and 119 POST-KEARNY

Where you will find a complete line of  
**UNION MADE MEN'S WORK  
CLOTHING at Lowest Prices**

### Domestic and Imported LIQUORS

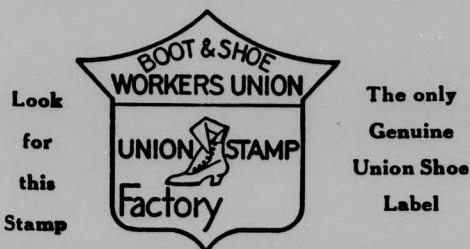
at all four Weinstein Co. Stores

1041 MARKET

119 POST-KEARNY

615 MARKET

172 ELLIS



Look  
for  
this  
Stamp

The only  
Genuine  
Union Shoe  
Label

**Union Label Shoes**

At BENDER'S

\$4.00—Work or Dress Shoes—\$6.50

UNION CLERKS

**BENDER'S**

"The Family Shoe Store"

2412 MISSION STREET (Near Twentieth)

## S. F. Labor Council

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, MARKET 0056.

### Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting Held Friday Evening, January 29, 1937

Called to order at 8:30 p. m. by President Edward D. Vandeleur.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Minutes of Previous Meeting—Approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

**Credentials**—American Government Employees, Anthony Brenner and Roe H. Baker; Butchers No. 115, Guido Relei vice Walter Murray; Butchers No. 508, David Hilts; Fruit and Vegetable Clerks, Allen M. Brodke vice Edgar Evans; Glass Bottle Blowers, Branch No. 2, William Smallwood and Cecil Eklund; Grocery Clerks No. 648, J. R. Lengwinat vice W. G. Desepte; Ice Wagon Drivers, W. H. Allen and J. J. Reilly; Laundry Drivers, Joseph A. Collins, James J. Whittle, Frank M. Coleman, John J. Burke, and Charles J. Dowling vice W. A. Connolly; Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 90, O. E. Rolstad, C. F. May, A. N. Norman and E. B. O'Grady; Optical Workers No. 18791, William Crane vice Gerald S. Watts; Sheet Metal Workers No. 104, James Maloney and Robert Weyler; Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 45, E. E. Ellison vice Charles Carney; Street Carmen, Division 518, E. D. Vandeleur, H. S. Foley, A. J. Wall, J. J. Sherry, J. J. Byrnes, M. F. Wormuth, T. Miller, J. Ledgett, F. M. McBean and William Carlisle; Street Carmen, Division 1004, Maurice Niclette vice Joe Toledo. Delegates seated.

**Application for Affiliation**—Retail Automobile Salesmen No. 1067, F. G. Montgomery to be their delegate. Referred to organizing committee.

**Communications**—Filed: Minutes of Building Trades Council. Amalgamated Lithographers of America, circular letter in defense of their union label, and right to use same. Millinery Workers, invitation to trade unionists to attend their Valentine mask ball, February 13, at Scottish Rite Temple; tickets 35 cents. E. D. Barry, recently appointed organizer in the East by International President John Coefield, and extending his best wishes for continued success of the local union of Plumbers. Circular letter from Stockton Central

Labor Council, to all unions in the Western states, that trouble with Montgomery & Ward store in Stockton has been settled.

Referred to Executive Committee: Letters transmitting donations: For Campaign to Repeal Anti-Picketing Ordinance: From Auto Mechanics No. 1305, \$100; Brewery Drivers, \$100; Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers, \$25; Garment Workers No. 131, \$25; Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40, \$10; Millinery Workers, \$25; Molders No. 164, \$50; Ornamental Plasterers, \$10; Refinery Workers, \$25; Retail Clerks No. 410, \$25; Street Carmen, Division 1004, \$300; Teamsters No. 85, \$250; Amalgamated Clothing Workers No. 266, \$50; total, \$995. For Mooney and Billings Appeal Fund, through the California State Federation of Labor: From Alaska Cannery Workers, \$500; Culinary Local No. 561 of Sacramento, \$100; and from Amalgamated Clothing Workers No. 266, \$10; Lithographers No. 17, \$25; Long Beach Refinery Workers, \$25; Pekin, Ill., Trades and Labor Assembly, \$5; Photo Engravers No. 8, \$10; and Studio Transportation Drivers No. 399 of Hollywood, \$100; total, \$755. From Miscellaneous Employees, its tenth donation of \$100 to the Maritime Relief Fund; Garment Workers No. 131, \$25; total, \$125. Garment Workers No. 131 to Bag Workers, \$15.

Referred to Secretary: Elevator Operators No. 117, requesting assistance for a member in the city civil service employed at the Forest Hill station in the Twin Peaks tunnel. Department of Labor, acknowledging receipt of Council's resolution opposing Copeland subsidy bill and Copeland safety-at-sea act. Inquiry from Photo Engravers No. 8 relative to union label directory of firms, by whom published and failure to use photo engravers' labeled cuts. From President Green of the American Federation of Labor, two new laws passed by the Tampa convention, one dealing with representation in central bodies and one dealing with law to govern boycotts indorsed by central labor bodies.

Resolution, presented by Electrical Workers No. 151, dealing with revenue bonds and the necessity of campaigning for their adoption at the coming special election March 9. Approved and referred for publication in Labor Clarion.

Resolution of Laborers No. 261, urging all friends of labor to vote to defeat the proposal to prohibit outdoor display advertising in the vicinity of the bridge, proposition No. 20 on the ballot, was adopted and will be found printed in Labor Clarion.

Circular letter of I. L. A. Ladies' Auxiliary No. 3, calling for a Conference for Women, to be held at Druids' Temple, 44 Page street, was read, and motion made to concur in the spirit of the communication, which calls for women to become acquainted with fundamental trade union issues in the present strike, what women can do towards winning the strike, and women's part in the trade union movement as wives of trade unionists, and

mothers of tomorrow's trade unionists. Motion carried.

**Report of Executive Committee**—Secretary instructed to arrange for meetings between representatives of Culinary Joint Board and Canepa & Stanton, also with W. Fletcher, manager of St. Francis Yacht Club. (Secretary arranged for meetings and reported satisfactory outcome of discussions.) Recommended indorsement of proposed wage scale and agreement of Division 1004 of Electric Street and Railway Employees, subject to indorsement of the international, and usual conditions. Recommended that Sailors' Union of the Pacific be re-seated in the Council, on condition that in the event A. F. of L. reiterates its former mandate the union will cause the Council no embarrassment in complying with the directions of the executive council. Recommended that Council donate \$250 to Mooney and Billings Appeal Fund. Recommended indorsement of the wage scale and agreement of Bakers No. 24 with the Latin bakers, subject to the usual conditions. Report concurred in.

**Reports of Unions**—Street Carmen, Division 518, donated \$100 to Textile Workers. Warehousemen, signed agreement with drug warehouses with increase in wages, donated \$1000 to maritime relief, \$500 to Portland, \$150 to Modesto cases, \$400 to anti-picketing campaign, and other causes, such as Battery Workers, Textile Workers, and Cincinnati Labor Council for flood sufferers. Lady Garment Workers will have a ball February 6 at Trianon ballroom; tickets 35 cents. Auto Mechanics request repairs be made between Monday morning and Friday night each week, to give men a five-day week. Teamsters No. 85 donated \$250 to Red Cross. Chauffeurs donated \$25 to Textile Workers, signed up sedan industry with improvements, and will present agreement to meter cab operators. Electrical Workers levied assessment of \$2 per member for maritime relief and Metal Trades Council, donated to Textile Workers, and ask all trade unionists on March 9 to vote for the revenue bonds issue. Longshoremen have reached tentative agreement with employers which will be recommended for acceptance by members; proposed agreement means all fundamental issues intact; thank all for support, and are satisfied with prospects. Marine Cooks and Stewards, will submit for vote of members question of return to work. Musicians donated \$100 to maritime relief, \$100 to anti-picketing repeal, and \$250 to flood sufferers. Laundry Workers signed up laundries and one hotel. Ornamental Iron Workers donated \$200 to anti-picketing repeal, \$100 to I. L. A., and will continue to donate. Machinists on strike will get support of maritime unions. Sailors have received agreement granting \$72.50 a month, 70 cents an hour overtime; are conferring with coastwise employers; reached agreement with Alaska oper-

## WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

Benatar's Cut Rate Drug Store, 807 Market.  
California Building Maintenance Co., 20 Ninth.  
Clinton Cafeterias.  
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.  
Curtis Publishing Co., publishers of "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies' Home Journal," "Country Gentleman."  
Don's Dollar Sedan Service, 925 Larkin.  
Drake Cleaners, 249 O'Farrell and 727 Van Ness.  
Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.  
Foster's Lunches and Bakeries.  
Goldberg, Bowen & Co., grocers, 242 Sutter.  
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers overalls and workmen's clothing.  
Gordon's Sea Food Grotto, Ferry Building.  
Independent Cleaning and Dyeing Works, 245 Van Ness So.  
J. C. Hunken's Grocery Stores.  
Kroehler Furniture Manufacturing Company.  
Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.  
Petri Wine Company, Battery and Vallejo.  
Pioneer Motor Bearing Company, Eddy and Van Ness.  
Ritchie Engraving Company, 731 Thirteenth St., Oakland.  
Shell Oil Company.  
Standard Oil Company.  
All Non-Union independent taxicabs.  
Barber shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.

UNION



TAILORS

### UNION MEN

You can help your Union Brothers  
by patronizing supporters of  
Union Labor for 29 Years

**KELLEHER & BROWNE**

716 MARKET STREET

Union Tailors



35-minute bay trip down the Oakland Estuary—Past shipyards and docks and across the bay.

Daily, except Sundays and Holidays.

Boats leave Foot of Broadway, Oakland, 9:15 a.m., 11:00 a.m., 12:30 p.m., 2:40 p.m., 4:20 p.m. and 6:15 p.m.

Boats leave Foot of Mission St., San Francisco, 8:25 a.m., 10:10 a.m., 11:45 a.m., 1:50 p.m., 3:30 p.m. and 5:20 p.m.

**S. P. G. G. Ferries**

ators for \$82.50 a month. Laundry Drivers gave \$125 to anti-picketing, \$100 to flood sufferers and \$25 to Mooney appeal. Marine Firemen will recommend acceptance of agreement reached with coastwise and Alaska operators; will protest putting in operation of the Copeland bill; request all to continue contributions to relief fund for maritime workers; donated \$50 to anti-picketing and will give additional \$200. Textile Workers still on strike, will have a conference with attorney for employers; are appealing to Washington to support Textile Workers' proposed legislation; and thank unions for contributions to their members. Street Carmen, Division 1004, donated \$500 to maritime workers, \$10 to Mooney appeal, and have submitted new agreement to Market Street Railway Company. Lithographers protest action of Union Label Trades Department in not recognizing their label.

Secretary Clarence King of the Campaign Committee for Repeal of the Anti-Picketing Ordinance, reported at length on the campaign work of the committee, and according to all indications a sufficient campaign fund will be collected. Committee is doing all it can to secure full co-operation of all unions in the work of the committee.

**Report of Law and Legislative Committee**—Committee held a public hearing, and recommended as follows on a few of the pending ballot propositions. Recommendations: Charter Amendment No. 1, Revenue Bonds, fifty million dollars for an electrical system, Vote Yes. No. 2, Cash reserve funds and temporary loans, tax anticipation notes, Vote Yes. Charter Amendment No. 5, Positions, putting institutional help under civil service and subject to examinations, Vote Yes. No. 6, Control of harbor, Vote Yes. Committee will hold another public hearing Wednesday evening, February 3, and take up such amendments as delegates and representatives of unions desire committee to consider. Report concurred in.

**New Business**—Moved that the name of McKesson, Langley & Michaels be removed from the unfair list; carried. Moved that the name of San Francisco Biscuit Company be removed from unfair list; motion carried.

After a recess while the election committee performed its work of counting the votes of the delegates in the election for officers, the Council was again called to order, and the election committee presented its report.

Committee reported the result of the balloting, which is found on another page. The chair announced the names of those elected and on motion candidates for uncontested offices also were de-

clared elected. The ties will be run off two weeks from date, February 12.

Meeting adjourned at 2 a. m.

Fraternally submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

## Automobile Ferries

Addressing a joint session of the Senate and Assembly at Sacramento early in January, 1933, Governor Rolph urged the enactment of emergency legislation which gave the State Toll Bridge Authority permission to sell \$62,000,000 of bonds to the federal Reconstruction Finance Corporation to provide money to build the San Francisco-Oakland Bridge. One important reason given in urging this legislation was the unemployment crisis which was then at its worst.

The necessary legislation was promptly enacted and signed by the governor. The bonds were sold, the great bridge was built and opened to automobile and truck traffic. The money has been spent, the material has been paid for and the engineers and workmen who built it have received their pay and scattered to the four winds in search of other employment. But the unemployment crisis, an important reason for building the bridge, is only partially relieved and is still with us.

Nine hundred men and women, members of Local No. 40, Masters, Mates and Pilots of America, Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association No. 97, and Inlandboatmen's Union of the Pacific, are operating the automobile ferries between San Francisco and trans-bay cities, and are threatened with the loss of their jobs unless the ferries can regain some of the patronage of the automobiles and trucks diverted to the bridge. In many cases this diversion has been out of curiosity to see the giant structure from the bridge traffic lanes.

It takes ten minutes longer to cross the bay on the ferries than to cross on the bridge. You save gasoline whether or not you count your other car mileage costs. From the ferry boat you get a better view of the great bridge, a monument to the genius of American engineers and the daring and skill of American workingmen. When you cross the bay on an automobile ferry you help save a job for a union working man or woman.

"Spend ten minutes and save a union job."

### REDLICK-NEWMAN COMPANY

Complete Home Furnishers  
ON EASY TERMS  
17TH and MISSION STREETS

## MARIN-DELL MILK

100% UNION

LISTEN TO BUDDA  
EVERY SATURDAY—KFRC 8-9

### LOOK FOR THIS LABEL ON PRINTING

Its Presence Indicates 100% Union  
Product



Only Printing Label Recognized by the  
American Federation of Labor.

## Seamen Agree to Vote

News dispatches announce that maritime strikers on the East Coast have agreed to an election, to be supervised by the National Labor Relations Board, which will determine control of the Eastern and Gulf Sailors' Union and the Marine Cooks and Stewards' Union. It was also stated that the agreement could be considered as a step toward settling the strike in that area.

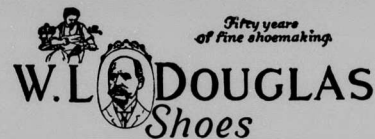
Following authorization by the International Seamen's Union for the American Federation of Labor to act in its behalf, President William Green proposed to the labor board that an election should be held, and on its presentation to the strikers' strategy committee, of which Joseph Curran is chairman, the plan was accepted.

Striking East Coast maritime workers have for some time refused to recognize the authority of officials of the union, particularly with reference to the negotiations for the last wage scale, while the officials have with equal vigor disputed strikers' claims to control of the organization.

The broad foundation upon which the Constitution rests, being the people, a breath of theirs having made, a breath can unmake, change, or modify it.—President William Henry Harrison.

### Johnson's a Real Union Store

There is one thing you union men will not see when you patronize this store. That is a lot of scab brands on the shelves. All Furnishings, Hats and Clothing bear the Union Label, except in a few remote cases where that particular part of the industry has not even one member. For instance, the sweaters have no labels because there is not a single knitter in the United States that is organized. There is room for some wide-awake knitter to cash in on the waiting demand for a union label knit garment. Johnson's new location is at 2490 Mission Street, San Francisco.—Adv.



UNION STORE

UNION SHOES

## R. A. French

2623 MISSION STREET, at 22nd

## BLOOM'S

2464 Mission St. Bet. 20th and 21st

THE 100% UNION STORE

### Suits and Overcoats

\$21<sup>75</sup> \$26<sup>75</sup> \$29<sup>75</sup>

SHOES - HATS - FURNISHINGS  
At Reasonable Prices

Make Your Own Terms  
No Interest No Carrying Charge

**FREE** A \$5.00 ALL-WEATHER  
RAINCOAT FREE with any  
SUIT or OVERCOAT.

LIFE BEGINS IN OUR COCKTAIL LOUNGE AT 4

... **REX** ...

ITALIAN RESTAURANT

The Town Famous De Luxe Chicken or Steak

Dinner—Daily, 55c; Sundays and Holidays, 70c

Served Daily, 4 to 9:30 P. M.

Sundays and Holidays, 2 to 9:30 P. M.

401 BROADWAY . . . . . Corner Montgomery

William W. Hanser . . . . . Manager  
Dan F. McLaughlin . . . . . President  
Geo. J. Asmussen . . . . . Secretary

### UNITED UNDERTAKERS

Established July, 1882

1096 VAN NESS AVE. SO. at Twenty-second St.

NEW FUNERAL HOME AND CHAPEL

Telephone Mission 0267

### The Rochester Clothing Co.

Established 1906

Union Hours

Union Clerks

CORNER MISSION AND THIRD

Specializing in

Union-made Clothing, Furnishings and Hats

Phone UNDERhill 4127

UNION STORE

### BROWN & KENNEDY

FLORAL ARTISTS

Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices

3089 Sixteenth St., nr. Valencia San Francisco

## Strong Indorsements For Ordinance Repeal

**T**HE campaign committee for repeal of the anti-picketing ordinance will meet in the Labor Temple tomorrow (Saturday) evening. Every union in the city is urged to have its representative present to hear the progress reports and future plans.

Indication of strong public support in behalf of labor's campaign to repeal the anti-picketing ordinance is being shown by the number of indorsements being received at headquarters of the general campaign committee every day.

With a powerful block of thirty-two organizations covering the southern section of San Francisco, the Southern Council of Civic Clubs has voted to give its full support to the repeal campaign. W. J. Varley, president of the organization, and M. F. Coll, first vice-president, have volunteered their personal service for the duration of the campaign.

Fraternal organizations are joining the ever-growing repeal forces. A resolution passed unanimously by San Francisco Lodge No. 26, Loyal Order of Moose, upholds labor's right to picket and pledges full co-operation for the success of the campaign.

Members of the Mission District Improvement Club have also gone on record as favoring the repeal of the ordinance and have placed their services at the disposal of the committee.

One of the most public-spirited contributions to the campaign is the statement of Judge Sylvain J. Lazarus. In a letter addressed to the committee, Judge Lazarus says: "I do not hesitate to say that I regard peaceful picketing as being a just and proper, and sometimes the exclusive, method whereby organized labor can protect its rights and prerogatives. I emphasize the word 'peaceful.' There is no need of a so-called anti-picketing ordinance to deal with acts of violence or intimidation. If such acts are committed or instigated in the course of an industrial dispute by the proponents of either side, there are abundant laws to cover such a situation and such laws should be equally and impartially applied against all violators. I may be pardoned for commenting on the fact that the world, and more particularly our own nation, has made considerable social progress since the dark and repressive days when labor was prevented in this and other communities from even the peaceful protection of its rights and the or-

derly presentation of its grievances. In the light of such progress, denial of the right of peaceful picketing is an anachronism and should be wiped off the books."

Pamphlets and other literature in support of repeal of the ordinance are available at headquarters, Room 410 Grant Building, it is announced by Fred West, assistant campaign director.

## Resolutions

Adopted by San Francisco Labor Council

The two following resolutions were adopted by the San Francisco Labor Council at its meeting last Friday night:

### Outdoor Display Advertising

"Whereas, Among the many propositions to be voted upon by the people of the City and County of San Francisco at the special election to be held on March 9, 1937, is one which would prohibit the construction and erection of outdoor display advertising in the vicinity of the bridge, the bridge ramps and the bridge approaches; and

"Whereas, This is but the continuance of the efforts of those who, in order to satisfy their own whims and fancies, would put hundreds of our members out of work; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council, in its regular meeting assembled, this twenty-ninth day of January, 1937, does hereby go on record in opposition to this proposed charter amendment, and urges all of its members, their families and friends to vote against this unnecessary and unfair piece of attempted legislation."

### Municipal Distribution of Power

"Whereas, The people of San Francisco have, by charter provision, declared it to be their policy to extend municipal ownership to all public utilities; and

"Whereas, The right of the city to the full enjoyment of Hetch Hetchy water and power has reached a crisis by failure to abide by the Raker Act, which demands municipal distribution of power directly to the citizens of San Francisco; and

"Whereas, The Board of Supervisors has submitted to the voters, at the special election to be

held on March 9, 1937, Proposition No. 1, which provides for the municipal distribution of electric energy to the citizens of San Francisco through the issuance of revenue bonds, which are a charge against the utility and can not in any way become a burden on the taxpayers; and

"Whereas, The United States government has indicated that this plan complies with the terms of the Raker act; and

"Whereas, Such a municipal distribution system should produce a profit of \$7,500,000 each year after deducting the cost of maintenance, bond interest and bond redemption, which \$7,500,000 could be used both to reduce the electric rates to the consumers and the general tax rate; and

"Whereas, Such a project would be of benefit to the Labor Council of San Francisco and to its member unions, and to labor generally, because of the construction work that would result therefrom; and

"Whereas, New industries will be attracted to San Francisco, thus increasing payrolls and adding to employment, to the further benefit of labor, because of the reduced electric rates that will be made available; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Labor Council of San Francisco indorses Proposition No. 1, and urges all of its members and all of the voters of San Francisco to vote 'Yes' on said proposition; and be it further

"Resolved, That the Labor Council of San Francisco urges all unions affiliated with it to contribute as generously as possible toward a campaign fund to bring the urgency and necessity for the adoption of this proposition before the voters of San Francisco."

REASONABLE PRICES PREVAIL

**JULIUS S. GODEAU, Inc.**

Funeral Directors

41 VAN NESS AVE.

HEmlock 1230

100 PER CENT UNION

## Repeal Anti-Picketing Ordinance

The proposition for repeal of this obnoxious legislation will be on the ballot at the coming

**SPECIAL ELECTION MARCH 9th**

Every member of Organized Labor should do his duty by casting a vote for repeal.

## Vote "Yes" on Repeal

GENERAL CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE  
FOR REPEAL OF ANTI-PICKETING ORDINANCE

1095 Market St. - Room 410

Telephone Market 8712

F. W. STELLING  
W. D. FENNIMORE A. R. FENNIMORE

**California Optical Co.**

Makers of Good Glasses

ESTABLISHED - 1888

Prices Reasonable - Eyes Tested - Satisfaction Guaranteed  
231 Post St., above Grant Ave. 2508 Mission St., near 21st St.  
2106 Shattuck Ave., Berkeley

We  
Give  
Mission  
Street  
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Coupons

"FACTORY TO WEARER" **MEN'S WEAR**  
When you buy Eagleson union-made shirts you get lowest "Factory to Wearer" prices and you help local industry. Our other union-made lines include:

NECKWEAR - SWEATERS - SUSPENDERS  
GARTERS - UNDERWEAR - HOSE - GLOVES

**Eagleson & Co.**

736 MARKET STREET 1118 MARKET STREET  
140 KEARNY STREET  
(Stores also at Sacramento, Fresno and Los Angeles)

# Compliments of YUBA CONSOLIDATED GOLD FIELDS

## Directory of Unions Affiliated With San Francisco Labor Council

(Please notify Labor Council of any change)

Alaska Cannery Workers—Meets 1st and 3rd Sundays, 32 Clay.  
Alaska Fishermen—Meets Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.  
Amalgamated Clothing Workers No. 266—1179 Market.  
American Government Employees—83 McAllister, Room 409.  
Asphalt Workers No. 84—John J. O'Connor, 756 Ninth Ave.  
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meets Wednesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.  
Automotive Parts & Accessories Clerks—Room 417, 1095 Market.  
Auto Painters No. 1073—200 Guerrero.  
Bakers No. 24—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.  
Barbers No. 148—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Bargemen 38-101—32 Clay.  
Bartenders No. 41—1623 1/2 Market.  
Bay District Auxiliary of Bakery and Confectionery Workers—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Bill Posters and Billers No. 44—1886 Mission.  
Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meets 2nd Tuesday, Labor Temple.  
Bellmakers No. 6—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Bookbinders—Office, Room 804, 693 Mission. Meets 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.  
Boot and Shoe Repairers No. 320—Labor Temple.  
Butchers No. 293—Meets 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Brewery Drivers—Meets 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.  
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meets 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Bricklayers No. 7—200 Guerrero.  
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 377—200 Guerrero.  
Building & Common Laborers No. 261—Meets Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Building Service Employees No. 67—230 Jones.  
Butchers No. 115—Meets Wednesdays at Labor Temple.  
Butchers No. 308—Mike Guerra, 1479 Shafter Ave.  
Can Workers of San Francisco—Labor Temple.  
Cannery and Preserve Workers No. 20379—Labor Temple.  
Capmakers—Room 303, 1212 Market.  
Carpenters No. 483—Meets Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Casket Workers No. 94—  
Cemetery Workers—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Chauffeurs—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 112 Valencia.  
Cigar makers—542 Valencia.  
Civil Service Building Maintenance Employees No. 66—Labor Temple.

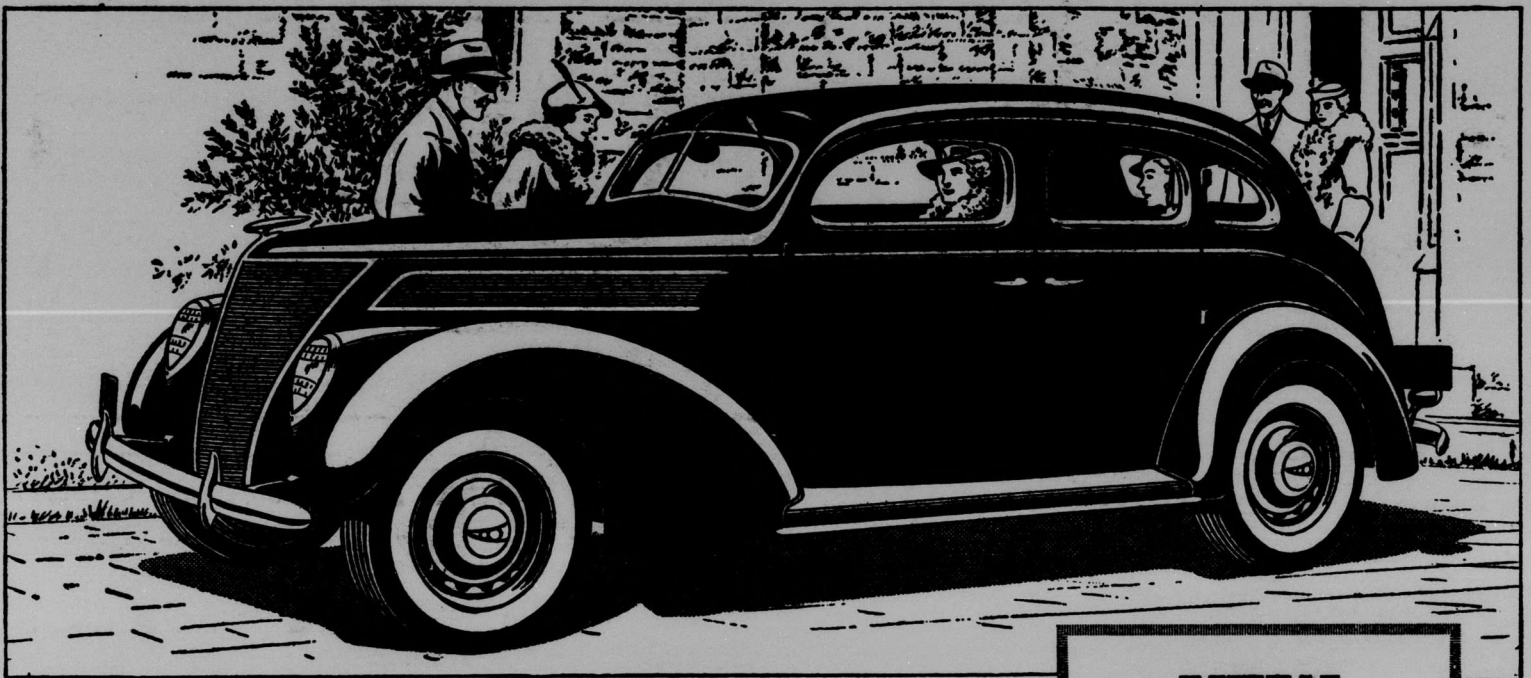
Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers No. 1790—693 Mission, Room 611.  
Cloakmakers No. 8—149 Mason.  
Commission Market Drivers No. 280—Labor Temple.  
Cooks No. 44—Meets 1st Thursday, 2:30 p. m.; 3rd Thursday at 8:30 p. m., 111 Jones.  
Coopers No. 65—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Corrugated & Fibre Products Workers—Labor Temple.  
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meets 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.  
Dairy and Creamery Employees No. 304—Meets 2nd Wednesday, Labor Temple.  
Deep Sea & Purse Sein Fishermen—2977 Taylor.  
Distillery Workers' Union No. 19930—Herbert Lee, Sec., 4 Gold st.  
Dressmakers No. 101—149 Mason.  
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.  
Electrical Workers No. 537—Frank Dougan, sec., 1367 Fourteenth ave.  
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.  
Elevator Starters and Operators No. 117—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 8 p. m., 230 Jones.  
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Parlor C, Whitcomb Hotel.  
Ferryboatmen's Union of the Pacific—Ferry Bldg.  
Filling Station Employees No. 19570—112 Valencia.  
Firemen and Oilers, Local No. 86—Meets 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.  
Flint Glass Blowers No. 68—Labor Temple.  
Fruit & Vegetable Clerks—Room 416, 1095 Market.  
Fur Workers No. 79—149 Mason.  
Garage Employees—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, 108 Valencia.  
Garment Cutters No. 43—Meets 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Garment Workers No. 131—Meets 1st Thursday at 5:15 p. m.; 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.  
Glass Bottle Blowers, Branch 2—Labor Temple.  
Grocery Clerks No. 648—Room 417, 1095 Market.  
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood Avenue.  
Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meets Mondays, at 200 Guerrero.  
Hospital and Institutional Workers—Office, 2611 Twenty-fourth St. Meets second and fourth Mondays, 7 p. m., at Labor Temple.  
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Janitors No. 9—230 Jones.  
Jewelry Workers No. 38—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Ladies' Garment Cutters No. 66—149 Mason.

Laundry Drivers—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Office 3004 Sixteenth, Room 313.  
Laundry Workers No. 26—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Letter Carriers—Meet 2nd Friday, 150 Golden Gate ave.  
Lithographers No. 17—693 Mission.  
Longshoremen No. 38-79—27 Clay. Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays.  
Lumber Clerks & Lumber Handlers—2574 Third.  
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Mailers No. 18—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple. Sec., A. F. O'Neill, 739 20th Ave.  
Marine Cooks & Stewards—86 Commercial.  
Marine Firemen, Oilers & Water Tenders—59 Clay.  
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meets Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Masters, Mates & Pilots No. 90—9 Main.  
Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 89—Bulkhead Pier No. 7, Embarcadero.  
Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 90—268 Market, Room 263-4.  
Metal Polishers and Platers—Labor Temple.  
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meets Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Millinery Workers—Meets 1st Thursday, 5:30 p. m.; 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., 1067 Market.  
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 491 Jessie.  
Molders No. 164—Meets Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Motion Picture Projectionists—Meets 1st Thursday, 230 Jones.  
Musicians No. 6—Meets 2nd Thursday; Executive Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.  
Newspaper Guild—111 Ellis.  
Nurses' Union—Cecilia Keenan, sec., 619 Thirty-fifth avenue.  
Office Employees—Meets third Wednesday, Labor Temple.  
Operating Engineers No. 64—200 Guerrero.  
Optical Workers No. 18791—Labor Temple.  
Ornamental Iron Workers—200 Guerrero.  
Painters No. 1158—112 Valencia.  
Patternmakers No. 10567—Meets 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Patternmakers—Meets 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Pharmacists' Union, No. 838—273 Golden Gate Ave.  
Photo Engravers—Meets 1st Friday, Office, 230 Market.  
Plumbers No. 442—200 Guerrero.  
Post Office Clerks—Meets 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Printing Pressmen—Office, 630 Sacramento. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.  
Professional Embalmers—Wm. J. Williams, Sec., 3944 Cabrillo.

Radio Local 202, I. B. E. W.—455 Gatas.  
Refinery Workers' Union No. 50—J. O'Neill, 55 Polk.  
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Retail Shoe & Textile Salesmen No. 410—1095 Market.  
Sausagemakers—Meet at 3053 Sixteenth, Thursdays.  
Sign and Pictorial Painters—200 Guerrero.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meets Fridays, 224 Guerrero.  
Ship Clerks' Association—Pier 3, Embarcadero.  
Ship Sealers 38-108—32 Clay.  
Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meets 1st Saturday, 268 Market.  
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Stove Mounters No. 61—M. Hoffman, Sec., Newark, Calif.  
Stove Mounters No. 62—J. E. Thomas, 143 Molke, Daly City, Calif.  
Stove Mounters No. 65—1886 Mission.  
Street Carmen, Division 518—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Street Car Men, Div. 1004—Office 1183 Market.  
Tailors No. 86—Room 411, 617 Market.  
Teamsters No. 85—Meets Thursdays, 536 Bryant.  
Technical Engineers No. 11—John Coghlan, 79 Lennox Way. Meets 1st Wednesday, Labor Temple.  
Theatrical Stage Employees—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.  
Trackmen—Meets 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.  
Typographical No. 21—Office, 16 First. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Union Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Market 7560.  
United Textile Workers No. 2532—112 Valencia.  
Upholsterers No. 28—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Walters No. 30—1256 Market. Meets every Wednesday at 3 p. m.  
Waitresses No. 48—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8:30 p. m.; 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 986 Market.  
Warehousesmen—85 Clay.  
Water Workers—Meets 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.  
Web Pressmen—Meets 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Window Cleaners No. 44—Meets every Thursday, 7 p. m., 1075 Mission.

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